FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 015

23 January 1987

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

USSR-U.S. Nuclear Test Ban Talks Open	AA 1
Weinberger Speech Notes Aims To Deploy SDI Early	AA 1
Bogachev on SDI Plans	AA 2
TASS Reports 16 Jan Fire at Test Monitoring Site	AA 3
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Carries Sokolov Article 'Text' [23 Jan]	AA 3

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Pact Deputy Ministers Session Reported	BB 1
Bloc Secretaries Session Opens in Warsaw	BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Gerasimov on Submarine Launch, SALT II, PRC Talks	CC 1
Escort for Soviet Merchant Ships 'Not Ruled Out'	CC 1
Bogachev on World Arms Buildup, Disarmament	CC 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Weinberger: Terrorism May Warrant Military Option	A 1
Kornilov on Weinberger Speech	A 1
FRG Kidnap Leads U.S. To Place Bases on 'Alert'	A 3
U.S. Redeploys F-111 Aircraft From UK to Turkey	A 3

CHINA

CPC Commission Chides 'Bourgeois Liberalization' [PRAVDA 16 Jan]	B 1
Labor Unrest in PRC Special Zones Noted [TRUD 16 Jan]	B 1
BEIJING REVIEW Cited on PRC Economic Development [Barakhta in PRAVDA 15 Jan]	B 2
Soviet-Chinese Amity Group Holds Meeting [IZVESTIYA 16 Jan]	B 2
PRC Article on Soviet Economic Reform Reprinted [ZA RUBEZHOM 9-15 Jan]	B 3
PRC's Zhao Ziyang Condemns S. African Regime	B 5

NORTHEAST ASIA

Mongolian Foreign Minister To Visit 'Late' Jan C 1
Hails Arms Control Program C 1
[IZVESTIYA 19 Jan]
PRAVDA Cited on 'Unfriendly' Attitudes in Japan C 1
Moscow TV on Japan's 'Unlawful' Claims to Kurils C 2
[Ilyashenko]
Aims of Kuranari's S. Pacific Tour Examined C 2
[Kosyrev in PRAVDA 19 Jan]
Japanese Army To Deploy CW Units on Hokkaido C 3
DPRK on 'Provocation' of New U.S.-ROK Exercises C 3
Daily Hails DPRK Offer of Talks to South C 4
[Zaytsev in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 16 Jan]

EASTERN EUROPE

Shevardnadze To Visit GDR, CSSR in Early Feb F 1
Socialist Deputy Foreign Ministers Hold Talks F 1
IZVESTIYA Reports Albanian-Greek Trade Talks F 1
[Shakhunyan, 15 Jan]

WESTERN EUROPE

Aristov Attends 'Grand' Commission Meet in Paris G 1
PRAVDA View of Chirac Nuclear Arms Remarks Cited G 1
Ministerial Meeting With FRG Agreed Upon G 2
[DPA]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Further Reportage on Visit of Saudi Oil Minister
USSR Cuts Export 'Somewhat' H 1
Departs Following Talks H 1
Commentary on Ryzhkov Talks H 1
[Arutyunov]
Nazir Says USSR To Cut Oil Exports 7 Percent H 2
[AFP]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Perez de Cuellar on Soviet Latin America Posture K 1
PRAVDA Reports Shooting of Colombian Envoy K 1
[Gerasimov, 17 Jan]
Soviet Students To Aid Nicaraguan Coffee Harvest K 1
Voronov-Led Delegation Completes Visit to Cuba K 2
[PRAVDA 7 Jan]
Kamentsev Attends Cuban National Day Reception K 2
[PRAVDA 9 Jan]
Castro Addresses Latin American Students K 2
[PRAVDA 17 Jan]
IZVESTIYA Views Relations With Argentina K 3
[Nesterov, 15 Jan]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Gorbachev Opens Central Committee Meeting	R 1
CPSU Politburo Holds Meeting 22 January	R 1
No Rise in Emigration Applications Reported	R 2
Kazakh CP Studies Internationalities Education	R 3
Moscow Reports Preparations for Judicial Reform	R 3
Zimyanin Attends Education TU Congress	R 4
Aliyev, Others Sign Theater Director's Obituary	R 4
Leaders Sign Obituary of Filmmaker	R 4
High Birthrate in Tajikistan Causes Problems	R 5
Latvia's Pugo on Railroad, Other Problems	R 5
Weather Causes Delays in Donetsk Railway Work	R 7
Imprisoned Dissident Writer 'May Be in Danger' [AFP]	R 7
Fifties Figures Discuss New Book on Lysenko [Adzhubey in MOSCOW NEWS No 1, 4 Jan]	R 8

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Heavy Machine Building Union Holds Conference [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 8 Jan]	S 1
Union Cuts Foundry Output Over Working Conditions	S 1
Briefs: Oil Wells in Azerbaijan	S 2
Generator Test Completion	S 2
New Oil Pipeline Operational	S 2

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Cites January Weather, Crop Status [Pisarenko 16 Jan]	T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

TASS Reports on New Satellite Launchings	U 1
Cosmos-1814 21 Jan	U 1
Cosmos-1815 22 Jan	U 1
Molniya-3 22 Jan	U 1

USSR-U.S. NUCLEAR TEST BAN TALKS OPEN

LD221920 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Geneva January 22 TASS -- The scheduled round of Soviet-American talks on issues of ending nuclear testing began here today.

The Soviet delegation is led by Andranik Petrosyants, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Atomic Energy.

WEINBERGER SPEECH NOTES AIMS TO DEPLOY SDI EARLY

LD231025 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0921 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Washington, 23 Jan (TASS) -- Speaking in Colorado Springs (Colorado), U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger stated the Reagan administration may soon take the decision on deployment [razvertyvaniye] of weapons of the first phase of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) by the start of the 1990s. According to the ABC television company, the Pentagon boss said these involve space-based kinetic weapons, and ground-based antimissile systems. He asserted "dramatic results" have been achieved in experiments connected with SDI.

The television company provides the following explanation for the speeches of the U.S. defense secretary in support of a speedy start to deployment of "Star Wars" weapons, which have recently sharply increased in frequency: "Weinberger considers that taking the decision on deployment of SDI will make it difficult for the subsequent administration to renounce it. According to what has been said by the secretary's assistants, his speech was previously approved by Frank Carlucci, the President's national security adviser. This assumes the White House is ready to start its latest big campaign in support of SDI".

Observers call attention to the administration's departure from its previous statements that all necessary research would be conducted before it made the decision on deploying [razvertyvaniye] SDI. Now, however, persistent calls are being heard from official Washington for a stage by stage deployment of the Star Wars system as soon as possible or in other words, they should not wait for the completion of research work on that program.

This was virtually confirmed by General James Abrahamson, director of the organization implementing the Strategic Defense Initiative. Commenting on reports which had appeared concerning the possibility of a stage by stage deployment of individual components of SDI as they are developed [razrabotka], he said, "We are carefully studying this concept." Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, speaking to the Senate Armed Forces Committee, pointed out that to achieve the planned timetable for deploying SDI components it would be necessary within the next few months to take the decision which would aid movement towards this aim.

As the press remarks, one of the aims of this new propaganda campaign is to get the U.S. public used to the idea of the inevitability of the full-scale implementation of the Star Wars program.

Opposition is growing in the U.S. Congress to such dangerous plans of the administration. Congressmen Les Aspin, Charles Bennett, Marvin Leath and Nicholas Mavroules on Wednesday expressed themselves opposed to satisfying the request of the White House for the allocation in the 1987 financial year of additional appropriations for the "Star Wars" program. At a joint press conference they came out in favor of the United States' observance of the ABM Treaty. A day before a press conference was held by Senators William Proxmire and Bennett Johnston, at which they criticized plans for the deployment of the first components of the ABM space system already at the beginning of the nineties. As Johnston stated, "the U.S. Congress will not assign money" for these purposes.

"'Star Wars' for Reagan," writes THE WASHINGTON POST observer Mary McGrory "is the same as the pyramids were for the Pharaohs, or the colosseum for the Roman emperors. It is a monument which would perpetute the grandeur of the President. However, scientists consider SDI an extremely unreliable and destabilizing invention, which is not a protective umbrella for 'the good guys,' but a game of chance for politickers with the aim of blocking the attaiment of any serious agreement on arms control."

Bogachev on SDI Plans

LD222024 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 22 Jan 87

["Mad Hopes of "Star Wars" Protagonists" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 22 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

In the less than four years since President Ronald Reagan announced his "Strategic Defense Initiative," the scope and character of that program and the timeframe for the deployment of first strike weapons in outer space have been revised several times.

Washington no longer recalls the promise made by Ronald Reagan on March 23, 1983, to make nuclear weapons "impotent and outdated." Intensive work on the development of space strike weapons is going hand in hand in the U.S. with a strenuous buildup of nuclear systems, both ground-based and submarine-launched. Plans are being made, too, for fitting out space systems with nuclear warheads. The recognition of the destabilizing character of the buildup of both offensive and ABM systems in the U.S., made by the President himself, has been forgotten as well.

Americans are no longer promised a "dependable shield" against retaliation. The Pentagon now allows for the possibility that hundreds and even thousands of devastating warheads will penetrate the American ABM defenses. Emphasis has been shifted to the protection of American command centres, nuclear arms depots, missile silos, atomic reactors and similar targets.

In December 1986, President Reagan was presented with another version of the "Star Wars" program, which envisioned the deployment of the "first echelon" of large-scale ABM defenses as early as 1994. The goal of that plan is to expedite transition from research into extensive ABM defenses to the practical deployment of space systems so that, as U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese put it, the program could not be harmed by succeeding administrations.

In spite of all those revisions, however, the basic goals of the U.S. "Star Wars" program remain unchanged. Some American specialists note that the "fundamental goal" of the SDI program is to tip the existing balance of forces and achieve military superiority for the U.S.

Another goal of the program is to offer unprecedented profits to the tycoons of the U.S. military-industrial complex.

Last but not least, the "Star Wars" protagonists in Washington hope to drag the Soviet Union into a race with costly and senseless ABM weapons and thus thwart the program for the renovation and reorganization of the Soviet economy. An adviser to the U.S. President and one of the more zealous proponents of the militarization of space, Edward Teller, hopes that SDI will make the Soviet Union dramatically increase its defense spending. If the USSR begins to deploy an ABM system of its own, Teller says, SDI can be considered justified.

Only one of those three goals can be considered realistic: The current U.S. Administration really can enrich American arms merchants -- but even that on the condition the U.S. population offers no serious resistance to these plans.

As for the White House's hopes to achieve military superiority or bleed the Soviet Union white in a race with space weapons, they are built on sand.

The Soviet Union will effectively counter the development of extensive ABM defenses in the U.S., but in ensuring its security, the Soviet Union, naturally, will not follow the mad scenarios drawn up in the Pentagon. It has been pointed out on more than one occasion that the Soviet Union's reply will be efficient, timely and far less costly than the American "Star Wars" program.

TASS REPORTS 16 JAN FIRE AT TEST MONITORING SITE

LD221523 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 22 TASS -- On the night of January 16-17 severe cold caused a short circuit that started a fire at one of the three stations monitoring the non-conduct of nuclear explosions in Bayan-Aul (Kazakhstan), carried out within the framework of the joint Soviet-American experiment.

The fire destroyed the auxiliary premises in which the instruments recording data of equipment monitoring the non-conduct of nuclear explosions were kept, a briefing today was told by a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman. The servicing personnel also used these premises but there was no loss of life. The equipment installed in shafts is intact. To continue the experiment it is necessary to replace the recording instruments.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CARRIES SOKOLOV ARTICLE TEXT

PM221701 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jan 87 First Edition p 3

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR minister of defense: "Security: Problems and Potential"; first two paragraphs are KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Text] The French newspaper LE MONDE asked the USSR defense minister to write an article in connection with the anniversary of M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January 1986 statement.

The article was published 20 January 1987 in considerably abbreviated form, which gives readers an incomplete impression of its content. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA publishes the full text of the USSR defense minister's article.

Maybe never before has the world community's attention been concentrated to such an extent on vital questions of war and peace. This is understandable since never before has civilization been subjected to dangers comparable with those of the present, never has the threat of the destruction of life on earth been so real [aktualnyy] by virtue of the existence of arms systems capable of destroying the planet's vital nerve. Mankind's future is inextricably linked with the prevention of war and consequently with the ending of the arms race, the achievement of equal and universal security for all countries, and the exclusion of violence from international relations. Each country has the right to live in the way it considers necessary. This is the basis of interstate relations in a civilized world. Nobody has the right to dictate to others. Is this achievable, and how?

We in the Soviet Union proceed from the premise that in the nuclear and space age rivalry in the quantity and quality of arms and an aspiration for military superiority does not yield anybody political or military gains. The path to security lies through the reduction of the level of military confrontation and the reduction and ultimate copmplete elimination of nuclear and all other types of mass destruction weapons. Military potentials must be reduced to limit essential only for defense.

This is an extremely difficult task. It is no secret that after World War II many states' armed forces were not brought into line with peacetime conditions. The "cold war," the brinkmanship doctrine, the use of the arms race as a means of economic attrition and pressure on other countries -- these and other attributes of Washington's course aimed at world hegemony gave rise to a situation in which the peoples were unable to fully taste the fruits of the rout of fascism and militarism and were compelled to switch an inordinately large propportion of their resources to the armed forces.

But be that as it may, the arms race has now reached a point where the weapons, irrespective of how sophisticated or numerous they might be, cannot be utilized in practice. The end no longer justifies the means. Not now, nor especially in the foreseeable future. Given their use on a massive scale, the means will destroy everything, including the end. "It has now become most clear to everyone," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, notes, "that the old notions of war as a means of achieving political ends are outdated. In the nuclear age these obsolete dogmas fuel a policy which could lead to a universal conflagration."

Is this understood in the West? I doubt it. Despite statements by individual leaders of Western countries about their commitment to nuclear disarmament, U.S. and NATO military strateggy and military planning, the development of the armed forces, and the regulations of the categories of troops continue to be based on the utilization of nuclear weapons -- and moreover, on their first use, regardless of what attempts are made to claim the opposite. Even very recently it has been possible to hear the U.S. and NATO armed forces are not ready to resolve the tasks they face without nuclear weapons, now and for the indefinite future. This spawns arguments in favor of improving nuclear weapons, creating new types and models of such weapons, and continuing nuclear tests.

This is what happens. With one hand the U.S. President signs a political statement there must be no nuclear war, there can be no winners, and his country will not strive for military superiority. With the other hand he sanctions Pentagon programs geared to preparations for waging global and "limited" nuclear wars against the USSR and the other socialist countries calculated to achieve success in such wars. Preparations for conducting U.S. military actions from space, actions which threaten all states and all mankind, are under way. At the same time rivalry is heightened in the sphere of military chemistry, of weapons based on new physical principles, and of ensuring a qualitative leap forward in so-called "conventional" artms.

The U.S. military-industrial complex is a state within a state and gambles on violence, strong-arm confrontation, and subordinating policy, diplomacy, and even trade to the cult of force. The impression is that Washington is almost stuck on militarism. If so, this is a dangerous atavism. It is all the more dangerous since it is backed up by immense destructive potential and a total lack of constructive initiative in the approach to disarmament and security problems.

U.S. and NATO leaders refused to hold a meeting between the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces and the commander in chief of NATO Armed Forces, Europe. Such a meeting could have discussed the situation in the military sphere in Europe. They also rejected the Warsaw Pact countries' proposal to hold a meeting between the general secretary of the Warsaw Pact Organization and the NATO secretary general. The West also avoided holding a meeting between expert working groups set up within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and NATO on questions of armed forces and conventional arms reductions in Europe.

How is the lack of interest in such contacts to be evaluated? Obviously, as evidence either of the delusion that we need a normal military-political climate more than the Western countries, or of the illusion that it is worth tightening up a bit and NATO will ultimately acquire the military superiority it is seeking and be able to dictate its demands to the Soviet Union from a "position of strength." The age of world wars is gone forever, but some poeple would like to believe the final battle honors lie ahead. As a military man who knows the potential of modern weapons, I can state one thing: The sooner we put an end to strong-arm superstition, the better. The better it will be for us all.

Unlike the United States and the other NATO countries, the Soviet Union is prepared to build its defense without relying on nuclear and other types of mass destruction weaponry. We have agreed to embark immediately on reorganizing our entire military machine along nonnuclear lines if the other nuclear powers take this route too. The Soviet side adheres to the view that nuclear disarmament ought to be accompanied by significant armed forces and conventional arms reductions on a reciprocal basis.

The explanation for that is simple: There are no social groups or castes in the USSR which could live of an arms race or be interested in continuing one. There are no circles in our country which lean toward aggressive policies. The Soviet Armed Forces, as a part of the Soviet people, are interested in military detente. The Soviet Armed Forces' main professional task is to ensure the USSR's security and protect the positions of our country and our friends from foreign threats. We have no other aims or tasks. We have no predatory designs on any state, either in Europe or elsewhere. We are prepared to resolve all questions of building the Armed Forces and reducing them only on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security. The USSR makes no claim for greater security for itself but, understandably, nor will it agree to any less security.

There is no ambiguity here, there is no divergence between political declarations and military doctrine. The Soviet military doctrine is in organic unity with the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy course. For the Soviet Union war has always been only a response forced upon us to repulse aggresssion and defend its independence. Always -- from the first days of the existence of Soviet power, ever since October 1917.

The Soviet people have had many occasions to repulse strikes by hordes of foreign interventionists. They drained the bitter cup of World War II, having borne its main burden and having paid the highest price for victory over fascism -- the lives of more than 20 million of their sons and daughters. I deem it necessary to emphasize that the Soviet and French people were together in that cruel struggle. During the last war, too, the Soviet state fought not for world domination but for lasting stable peace on earth.

The USSR does not limit itself to just calls for a reasonable restructuring of the world. To the extent the situation allows, and even in the absence of reciprocity, we take specific steps for the benefit of the improvement of the world situation. The USSR pledged unilaterally not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This decision is an immutable law governing the life and activity of the Soviet Armed Forces. It is being applied in the practical training of troops and staffs, in the more rigid control measures precluding the unauthorized use of nuclear weapons, and so on. The Pentagon strategists pretend to disregard this Soviet pledge. In actual fact, however, the USSR's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is taken into account by them when planning the building of U.S. Armed forces and developing the latest military concepts.

For 18 months now the Soviet Union has not conducted any nuclear tests. The deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe has been unilaterally suspended, and some of them have been downgraded from standby alert status. We have frozen work on antisatellite weapons, and so on.

The ideas of building a nuclear-free world by the year 2000 contained in M.S. Gorbachev's statement were embodied in the USSR's positions at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik. Thanks to our major compromise proposals on the entire package of questions concerning nuclear and space weapons, foundations were laid in Iceland for a historic step toward freeing mankind from the nuclear threat. The peoples were given an opportunity to look beyond the horizon and to see the real outlines of a world without nuclear weapons, a world of mutual respect, trust, and good neighborliness. The obstacle along the way to it was provided by the U.S. "position of strength" policy, while the U.S. "Star Wars" program provided the means by which accord was thwarted.

The Soviet proposals put forward in Reykjavik and the basic provisions of the Delhi declaration on the principles of a nonviolent world free of nuclear weapons -- all this constitutes a creative development of the proposals to eliminate nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons by the end of this century. Our proposals are not a slogan. They are a program which fuses together the philosophy of shaping a safe world in the nuclear and space age with a platform of specific actions according to a strictly calculated timetable. This is the central orientation of the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

Western propaganda declars the nuclear disarmament program to be a utopia, a fantasy. I must say that what is a utopia today, and an evil and perfidious one at that, is the pursuit of the specter of military superiority, the desire to ensure your own security at other peoples' expense, and futile hopes of creating some kind of "ultimate weapon" within the framework of "Star Wars," which is supposed to help avoid retribution in a nuclear conflict. [paragraph continues]

There is no reasonable alternative to the elimination of nuclear weapons except through political accords.

The realistic nature of the Soviet program for the elimination of nuclear weapons is demonstrated by Reykjavik. There, the Soviet proposals made it possible to bring the American side to the point of accords on strategic offensive arms reduction, the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, and then the elimination of the sides' nuclear potentials as a whole. Through the fault of the United States, an agreement was not reached. Nonetheless the possibility of accord was convincingly demonstrated.

Our program is realistic because it is concrete. It defines the timing, stages, volumes, and order of reduction of nuclear weapons. The USSR and the United States have experience in drawing up procecures for the elimination of nuclear weapons. We proposed strict, effective verification -- national and international, in all appropriate forms, including on-site inspection.

Our program is constructive, it takes account of the interests of all states, and above all the European states. At every stage of its implemtation parity would be preserved and no states's security interests would be damaged. Provision is made for the elimination not only of nuclear weapons, but all types of weapons of mass destruction, above all chemical weapons. It is organically supplemented by the proposal of the Warsaw Pact states on a significant reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals. Given a corresponding willingness on the part of the NATO countries, in the early nineties the opposing groupings of armed forces would be reduced by more than 1 million people.

The realistic nature of the Soviet program is also indicated by the very broad response to it in the majority of states of the world.

Of course, the Soviet leadership is aware of the complexity is resolving the problem of ridding our planet of nuclear weapons. It is equally well aware the continuing arms race is pushing the world ever closer to nuclear catastrophe. If measures are not taken now, if the nuclear arms race is not stopped, the turn of events could go out of man's control. The USSR considers it its lofty duty to do everything in its power to safeguard the planet's future, together with all states, for the sake of all peoples of the world.

PACT DEPUTY MINISTERS SESSION REPORTED

LD222039 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw January 22 TASS -- Deputy foreign ministers from the Warsaw Treaty member countries, at their session here today, exchanged views on the results of the first stage of the Vienna meeting of the participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

They examined questions connected with its subsequent stage starting late in January this year.

The session, held in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, was attended by deputy foreign ministers from Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

The officials were received by Marian Orzechowski, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and foreign minister of Poland.

BLOC SECRETARIES SESSION OPENS IN WARSAW

LD222146 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Jan 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A conference of Central Committeee secretaries of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries responsible for international and ideological questions opened in Warsaw today. The USSR delegation consists of Comrades Yakovlev, Dobrynin, and Medvedev. [video showing Soviet delegation's table with Yakovlev sitting in the center, Medvedev on his right, and Dobrynin on his left].

GERASIMOV ON SUBMARINE LAUNCH, SALT II, PRC TALKS

LD221951 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] A routine briefing for Soviet and foreign correspondents was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center today.

Replying to a question on whether the USSR has violated the SALT-II treaty by launching two new nuclear submarines carrying ballistic missiles, Gerasimov, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Directorate, emphasized the launch does not constitute a violation. The new submarines have not yet gone on sea trials; it is precisely from that moment the launchers are to be counted under the treaty, so there is time to dismantle possible surpluses. We continue, he went on to say, to be guided by the Soviet Government statement of 6 December last year, which says that in view of the vast importance of this issue to the whole of humanity it is necessary to preserve the key to the limitation of the arms race. The USSR has so far refrained from everstepping the limits set by the SALT I and SALT II treaties.

The USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman announced that in accordance with a prior understanding between the two sides, Soviet-Chinese talks on border issues will be resumed in Moscow on 9 February. Rogachev, USSR deputy foreign minister, has been appointed as head of the USSR governmental delegation at the talks.

The USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman recalled that Washington adopted a decision to exclude 10 types of raws materials -- chrome, cobalt, vanadium, natural industrial diamonds and other items -- from U.S. so-called sanctions against the South African racist regime. The whole world, he said, now has the opportunity to see for itself the actual worth of the U.S. sanctions.

SOVIET MERCHANT SHIPS MAY GET ESCORTS

LD221428 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 22 TASS -- In the event of the origination of dangerous situations for the passage of Soviet merchant ships in some part of the world the Soviet Union does not rule out the possibility of providing them with an escort, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman told a briefing at the ministry's press centre today. Of course, he added, all legal norms related to such situations will be observed.

BOGACHEV ON WORLD ARMS BUILDUP, DISARMAMENT

LD221542 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 21 Jan 87

["The Way We See It" program; interview with Colonel Vladimir Bogachev, military analyst for TASS news agency, by an unidentified correspondent; date and place not known; "interview in English translation" -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] The arms race (?deploys) enormous financial, economic and material resources. Last year, for instance, worldwide military spending totalled almost $1 trillion. Developing countries too are involved in the arms build-up. Could you give us some estimate of their military expenditure?

[Bogachev] The developing countries' share in the world military spending went up fron 7.2 percent in 1970 to as much as 18 percent in the middle of the eighties. Since 1984 the young developing states spent $117,000 million for military purposes.

[Correspondent] No doubt this caused them considerable losses. Isn't that so?

[Bogachev] Well, here are just a few calculations. The funds spent for military purposes could pay for the construction of more than 300 thermal power stations with an output of 120 megawatts each, 300 oil refineries, 1,000 fertilizer plants and 1,600 sugar refineries. I think the following comparision speaks for itself. The money spent on manufacturing a single tank would be enough to build schools for 30,000 children.

[Correspondent] The United States and its NATO partners are the biggest suppliers of arms to developing countries. What do they seek to achieve by that?

[Bogachev] Their aim is to expand and strengthen their military and political influence in the Third World, to destabilize the situation in it, to sow disunity and distrust among developing countries and to involve them in regional conflicts. In these conditions the young states of Asia, Africa and Latin America are forced to look for military aid and to reallot their already meager resources so as to build up their defense capacity. And that's how the arms race chain reaction is set up.

[Correspondent] Do developing countries produce weapons themselves?

[Bogachev] Yes. The war fever whipped up by the Western states forces them to do that. Twenty years ago there was practically no war industry in the Third World countries. Now they have created it and it's a heavy burden on their economy.

[Correspondent] You keep mentioning the United States and other Western countries all the time. What about the Soviet Union? Doesn't it supply arms to developing countries?

[Bogachev] Yes, it does. However, the Soviet Union is not an arms supplier in the commercial sense of the terms. Soviet weapons are supplied only to enable developing countries to defend their progressive gains and for liberation struggles. Our goal is to put an end to the arms race and to achieve general disarmament. The Soviet Union believes that the resources saved by stopping the arms race should be used for the purpose of social and economic development. This is pointed out in particular in the recently signed joint declaration of the Soviet Union and India on the principles of a nuclear-free and nonviolent world.

[Correspondent] Has the Soviet Union advanced any concrete proposals on disarmament and development?

[Bogachev] Our country has repeatedly proposed reducing the military budget of the permanent member-states of the United Nations Security Council and using part of the funds thus saved for assistance to the developing countries. But this met with a lack of understanding on the part of the West. And just think of what could be accomplished if they accepted the Soviet proposal of 15th January 1986 on eliminating all types of mass destruction weapons by the year 2000 and stopping the arms race. Just think what funds this would make available for the social and economic development of the world. Disarmament would speed the solution of many global problems, of developing new sources of energy, utilizing the resources of the ocean and providing all human beings with enough food. New opportunities would open up for overhauling the entire system of world economic ties and establishing a fair, new international economic order. And above all people would be rid of the nuclear war threat.

WEINBERGER: TERRORISM MAY WARRANT MILITARY OPTION

LD221155 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Washington January 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports:

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger addressed yesterday a two-day conference on the problems of international terrorism, which is closing in Washington today.

Contrary to facts indicating that it is the U.S. Administration that is encouraging terrorism, Caspar Weinberger tried to accuse the Soviet Union of giving "political support" to terrorists. As an example he mentioned the trial of Sergey Antonov, a Bulgarian citizen whom, as is known, an Italian court had to recognise non-guilty of the assassination attempt on the Pope.

Caspar Weinberger actually confirmed that the United States intends to use military force against any governments and states which refuse to obey Washington's will. "An effective strategy against terrorism must embrace the entire range of options open to us, including, as a last resort, the military option," he said. The Pentagon's chief also tried to justify American bombing raids against Libyan cities. In this connection he announced a reorganisation of the U.S. "special operations forces by establishing both a U.S. special operations command and an assistant secretary of defence for special operations and low-intensity conflict."

Kornilov on Weinberger Speech

LD221917 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 22 TASS by TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov:

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has delivered a lengthy speech in Washington to the so-called International Conference on Terrorism.

The statement contained basically nothing new and was prompted by the same goals as the other similar declarations coming from Washington, namely to paint the United States as an "uncompromising fighter" with international terrorism, while distorting and besmirching the policies of socialist and newly-free countries.

However, Weinberger, who called for maintaining "a proper perspective", mostly engaged in his speech in theoretical reflections and passed real-life facts over in silence.

So let's try and illustrate his theses with facts. Presenting the United States as an "opponent of violence", the Pentagon chief observed: "When terrorism is sponsored or abetted by sovereign states, it becomes a matter of international conflict".

He didn't back that one up with any facts and examples, of which, of course, there are more than enough in real life, first of all in the real, practical policies of the United States itself.

Isn't it Washington that has unleashed, and is pressing on with, undeclared wars against sovereign Afghanistan and Nicaragua, with resulting flareups of tension in both Asia and Central America?

Isn't it Washington, its allies and voluntary accomplices that have been aiding and abetting Israeli extremists and spending more than 500,000 dollars a year to organize subersive action against Ethiopia and further hundreds of thousands of dollars to arm UNITA terrorists operating in the People's Republic of Angola and support dissenter groups in Mozambique?

In Asia alone, the United States over recent years has resorted to armed force on some 230 occasions and in 33 cases it was close to using nuclear weapons.

"In terrorist 'double-speak', murderers become executioners... and terrorists are transformed into 'freedom fighters'," Mr Weinberger remarked.

That was again said very aptly and it's only a pity that the Pentagon chief "forgot" to illustrate that most correct observation with concrete facts.

It is, in the meantime, no other than Washington itself, seeking to cover up and camouflage the hegemonist objectives of its policy, that has invented the "double-speak" Mr. Weinberger mentioned, and been enthusiastically using it.

This is how the CIA, a dirty-trick agency, has come to be portrayed by the White House as a kind of "patriots' club", the American Marines who have invaded Grenada have assumed the status of national heroes, and the contra mercenaries sowing terror and death in sovereign Nicaragua have become "freedom fighters".

"For terrorists, the murder of innocents is essential," the U.S. defense secretary said correctly again, and staff at the Pentagon and at the CIA, which acts in the same tandem with the latter, could have easily supplied him with numerous, hard facts to back up also that thesis.

It is after all no other than Washington and American secret services that are directly responsible for such acts of terrorism as the murder of a number of eminent politicans and public figures of different countries, including Patrice Lumumba, Salvador Allende, Amilcar Cabral and others.

According to former CIA staffer John Stockwell, the CIA's "covert wars" in developing countries have already claimed some three million victims.

The few "concrete facts" tha the Pentagon chief cited in his address were of a very peculiar nature. He enumerated, for example, a whole list of countries, from Libya to Iran, that are declared "terrorist states" by Washington.

It remains a secret what has made the Washington neo-globalists think they have the "right" arbitrarily to rank sovereign nations pursuing policy that the White House does not like among terrorists.

Mr. Weinberger's remarks give rise to also this question: How can the charges, say, against Iran be squared with the fact, demonstrated by a scandal known as Irangate, that the Washington-based "Fighters Against Terrorism" have secretly supplied large consignments of arms to Iran in curcumvention of U.S. law?

"Much sophistry and mythology passes for wisdom in discussions of terrorism," the Pentagon chief said.

Bravo, Mr. Weinberger: There can be no better epigraph for your speech which aimed to put the U.S. own blame at somebody else's door.

If one sweeps aside the ill-intentioned concoctions and stereotypes used by the U.S. defense secretary and takes a look at the facts in a proper perspective, it will become more than obvious that the causes of terrorism, which carries a growing threat to peace and the sovereignty of nations, are rooted first of all in the policies and practical activities of Washington which has institutionalized terrorism as its state policy.

FRG KIDNAP LEADS U.S. TO PLACE BASES ON 'ALERT'

LD221732 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Washington January 22 TASS -- The Pentagon has put on high alert all its bases abroad in connection with the fears that American servicemen may become targets of acts of terrorism within the next few days. This decision was taken after the kidnapping of a second West German citizen, Albert Schmidt, in Beirut. According to the claims in U.S. press, the kidnappers of Schmidt demand the release of a certain Hamadi, who is suspected of hijacking in 1985 an airliner of the American Trans World Airlines. The USA categorically demands from the FRG authorities that Hamadi be extradited and tried in court on their territory. At the same time the U.S. representatives fear that the stand taken by them may result in the seizure of new American and West German hostages.

U.S. REDEPLOYS F-111 AIRCRAFT FROM UK TO TURKEY

LD221727 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Washington January 22 TASS --UPI reports that F-111 bombers have been redeployed from Britain to a U.S. Air Force base in eastern Turkey. U.S. [words indistinct] planes from Spain have also arrived at the base. The West German (?magazine) SPIEGEL reported earlier that the United States had sent F-111 bombers to Turkey with a view to intervene in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

CPC COMMISSION CHIDES 'BOURGEOIS LIBERALIZATION'

PM211137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 87 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "CPC Commission Announcement"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jan -- The Chinese press today continues publications of items on the need to strengthen party discipline, to defend the principles of socialism and party-mindedness, and to combat the spread of bourgeois ideology and liberalization.

RENMIN RIBAO and other leading newspapers featured the "CPC Central Commission Announcement on Checking Discipline," which stresses that all CPC members, irrespective of their position in the party, must strictly observe the party statutes and resolutely rebuff any manifestations of bourgeois liberalization. It also states that a "small number of party members, included certain leading workers who are CPC members, are ignoring party discipline and making public statements that run counter to the party's line, course, and policy. They are distorting the facts, indulging in demagogy, and have even gone so far as to deny party leadership and attack the socialist system, which has led to the spread of an ideological trend toweard bourgeois liberalization in a number of regions and departments."

The announcement points to the "inflammatory, harmful, and subversive nature of the ideological trend toward bourgeois liberalization. Despite the fact that it has been fanned by an extremely small number of people, it has harmed and is harming the successful building of a socialist material and spiritual culture and a political atmosphere of stability and cohesion."

RENMIN RIBAO also featured an article by a XINHUA commentator which stated in particular that "recently certain people bearing the title of communist have been defending bourgeois liberalization and poisoning people's consciousness." Things have reached the point, the commentary states, where such people have "openly started to incite young people to demonstrate, in an attempt to pressure the party and change China's socialist course."

LABOR UNREST IN PRC SPECIAL ZONES NOTED

PM211355 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Jan 87 p 3

[Unattributed report: "China: At Mixed Enterprises"]

[Text] The trade union newspaper TEQU GONGREN BAO (WORKERS' NEWSPAPER OF THE SPECIAL ZONES), published in Guangdong Province, has carried an article headlined "Contradictions Between Labor and Capital at Foreign and Mixed Enterprises."

The report says that there have been recent misunderstandings between the administration and workers at enterprises with foreign capital involvement in the Shekou region of this zone which have turned into strikes. Both sides are now engaged in mutual recrimination. The workers claim that the administration "turns the screw" on every occasion, the administration that the workers "are willful and slipshod in their work."

A special conference has been held in this regard in which representatives of labor collectives of mixed enterprises, local administrative and party organs, and trade unions took part. [paragraph continues]

A representative of the region's administration said the conflicts are not connected with the state policy of extending privileges to foreign employers but are an inevitable phenomenon wherever there "are relations between labor and capital." Representatives of the region trade union federation drew the meeting's attention to the fact that strikes as a means of communicating working people's demands to employers are unacceptable under these conditions: Contradictions must not be exacerbated, as this would inevitably affect the interests of the workers themselves.

BEIJING REVIEW CITED ON PRC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PM221023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 87 First Edition p 5

[Report by B. Barakhta under the rubric "From the Socialist Countries": "In the Language of Statistics: PRC Economic Development Rate"]

[Text] The magazine BEIJING REVIEW has published an article on the preliminary results of PRC national economic development last year, problems in economic building, and plans for this year.

In 1986, the weekly writes, the country's economy had started to gradually escape from the "overheated" situation of recent years, which stemmed from excessively high national economic development rates and very substantial appropriations for capital construction. Last year gross output in heavy industry increased by 8 percent, and in light industry by 9.5 percent. So the goal set in the PRC at the beginning of the eighties -- light industry growth ahead of heavy industry growth -- was attained. Output of extremely scarce products such as energy sources, industrial raw materials, construction materials, and consumer goods rose rapidly.

Despite serious natural calamities, agricultural workers harvested 390 million metric tons of grain crops and around 3.5 million metric tons of cotton in 1986. Meat, milk, and wool production were up more than 10 percent from the previous year.

The weekly quoted figures describing the growth of living standards. Last year, workers' average incomes increased by 14 percent and peasants' by more than 7 percent.

Among the unsolved problems of economic building, the BEIJING REVIEW named the shortage of funds and material resources, a reduction in enterprises' revenue, the discrepancy between state expenditure and national income, the budget deficit, the foreign trade imbalance, and so forth.

According to the magazine, the chief task for the country's national economy in 1987 is to maintain and consolidate last year's trends.

SOVIET-CHINESE AMITY GROUP HOLDS MEETING

PM211447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A session of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society Central Board has been held under the chairmanship of Academican S.L. Tikhvinskiy at the House of Friendship With the Peoples of Foreign Countries.

PRC ARTICLE ON SOVIET ECONOMIC REFORMS REPRINTED

PM221551 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 2, 9-15 Jan 87 (Signed to Press 8 Jan 87) pp 2, 3

["Abbreviated Reprint" of Beijing HONGQI article: "Reforms of the Economy and the Lessons To Be Learned From Them" -- first paragraph is ZA RUBEZHOM introduction]

[Text] The process of profound restructuring in Soviet society's sociopolitical and socioeconomic life is the subject of keen interest on the part of Chinese mass news media. Evidence of this is provided by an article published in the theoretical and political organ of the CPC Central Committee.

The reform of the economic system in the USSR and East European countries is not at all an accidental or a mandatory subjective choice, but a necessary self-restructuring and self-improvement of the socialist system implemented for the purpose of ensuring closer corresondence to the development of productive forces and incentives.

It can be said in a certain sense that what constitutes the economic system is the methods of state management of the economy. Therefore, the understanding and definition of the socialist state's economic functions are a theoretical problem which has to be resolved in the course of reforms. The USSR and the majority of East European countries, except Yugoslavia, on the whole share a uniform understanding on this issue: In the period of socialist building, the state's function of suppression [podavleniye] within the country tends to wither away as the exploiter classes disappear, but the function of organizing economic building not only must not wither away but must be comprehensively consolidated. The fundamental reason here is that socialized large-scale production objectively demands a single social center for regulation and management. Only the state, representing the interests of the whole people, can be such a social center. The problem is that, in the past, these countries equated the economic functions of the state and the direct management of enterprises by the government and believed that all economic activity must be covered by a single state plan.

Development of Theory [subhead]

The views of theoreticians are undergoing gradual changes in the process of reforms. They are putting forward the viewpoint that the state must step up leadership at the macroeconomic level and must determine the strategic course of economic development, the most important proportions, and the technical and economic policy through long-term and medium-term plans. Enterprises perform current production and economic activity independently, looking to the state plans for guidance. According to these theoretical views, the economic reforms in the USSR and East European countries, usually based on the prerequisite of preserving and consolidating macroeconomic control, result in improved methods of state management of the economy, regulated powers of central and local organs in the sphere of decisionmaking, fewer plan indicators directly handed down to enterprises, and greater enterprise independence in the sphere of planning and economic management.

Excessively rigid management of enterprises was the most significant shortcoming of the system in the USSR and the East European countries. This is why reforms of the economic system usually started everywhere with an expansion of enterprises' right to economic independence. Numerous measures for reform were applied in this sphere over many years, and certain successes were scored. But as a result of differences in guiding ideas, the depth of reforms in these countries was not the same, and there are significance differences in the rights practically exercised by enterprises in each of these countries. [paragraph continues]

In the USSR for example, even though there was an expansion of enterprises' rights, they always remained objects of direct planning, there was only a slight reduction in the number of physical production indicators handed down to enterprises, and they were allowed to utilize only small funds for economic incentives. But material supplies, the setting of prices for the output sold, the distribution of capital investment, cadre questions, and other important rights remained, as before, in the hands of party-political organs at various levels. The vitality of enterprises was significantly restricted. In the last few years quite a large step has been taken in implementing a new experiment to expand enterprises' rights.

In the course of practical progress along the path of reforms, countries like Bulgaria and Hungary clearly raised the question of the expediency of separating the rights of ownership and the rights of economic management for socialist enterprises. The state, as representative of the whole people, performs for the enterprise the functions of owner, including the selection, appointment, dismissal, and confirmation of main leaders of enterprises and the solution of questions concerning the creation, amalgamation, and closure of enterprises and the inspection and assessment of their economic activity. As for specific functions of economic management, they must be transferred to the enterprise's labor collective, and the state cannot arbitrarily interfere in its activity; this transforms the enterprise into a genuine legal entity with its own rights and obligations. In this way, the reforms to expand enterprise independence are raised to a theoretical height, and this encourages even more each country's quest for and creation of diverse forms of economic activity by enterprises in line with each country's specific features.

Important Experience [subhead]

Numerous theoretical and practical aspects of reforms of the economic systems in the USSR and East European countries are of interest to China. Here we will single out the four following elements.

First, reforms of the economic systems in socialist countries constitute a revolution of great scope and depth whose purpose is not only to transform an old system which no longer matches the development of productive forces and to implement a major regulation of the relations of rights, obligations, and interests in all spheres of society, but also to transform people's ideological views and way of life, which is bound to prompt a retarding and restraining reaction in many spheres. The tasks which emerge are exceptionally difficult and complex. Reforms have already been going on in the USSR and East European countries for decades, and even though enormous successes have been achieved, the set objectives of the reforms are still far off. Basic problems of the economic system, for example, the genuine implementation of independent economic management and self-financing at enterprises, the creation of an improved, open, and competitive market system, and the organic combination of plan and market have still not been satisfactorily solved either in theory or in practice. All this proves completely that reform is a prolonged and gradual process.

Second, while attaching great importance to the leading role of theory in the implementation of reform, it must be borne in mind that Marxist theory undergoes creative development in the course of its practical implementation. The depth of theoretical research directly influences the depth of practical reforms, and this is most vividly reflected in the process of reforms in the USSR and East European countries. Every initiative in the sphere of reforms in these countries has produced as a guiding link a new theory which to a certain extent has demolished the old framework. [paragraph continues]

This is precisely why M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has recently placed particular emphasis on the need to abandon the old system of thinking and practical examples and to reinterpret a number of major theoretical problems, which will mark the beginning of the great work to create a new economic system and structure of management.

Third, it is necessary to step up coordination when implementing reforms on macroeconomic and microeconomic levels and to implement them as a unit. Revival of enterprises is the central link in reforms in the USSR and East European countries proves that attention must not be concentrated too narrowly on the problem of revival at the micro level. An enterprise's micro-actions always occur in a given macro-environment and are inevitably subject to macro-influence -- including overall monitoring, structural regulation, and frameworks limiting the economic subject's actions and norms regulating economic relations. If these limiters do not exist, the enterprise will fail to revive and will only end up in anarchy.

Fourth, the exceptionally important experience of the USSR and East European countries is that reform of the economic system and the development of a commodity economy deal powerful blows to the obsolete, irrational superstructure and engender powerful driving forces for reform of the political system. In turn, the reform of the political system -- by regulating the ties between party and state, strengthening democracy and law and order, creating a system of competent and responsible cadres, and renewing concepts in the ideological sphere -- prepares the necessary sociopolitical conditions for reform of the economic system; thus ensuring a firm and far-reaching implementation of the reform of the economic system and encouraging the entire society to embark on modernization. The results of the reform of the economic system in East European countries are evident, and the reform of the political system is also progressing quite successfully.

It is worth our while to take serious advantage of experience in this sphere.

PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG CONDEMNS S. AFRICAN REGIME

LD201504 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing January 20 TASS -- Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the PRC, has emphatically condemned the criminal policy of apartheid pursued by the South African racists against the black majority. Speaking at a reception here for the visiting prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, the leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), Zhao Ziyang said that the South African regime, using political blackmail, economic pressure and armed force, is trying to make Zimbabwe and other African countries withdraw their support of the struggle of the black majority of South Africa and the people of Namibia against racism and for their freedom and independence.

China, Zhao Ziyang said, supports this just struggle as well as the efforts by Zimbabwe and other countries of the region to defend national sovereignty and ensure security in this region of the world. Development of cooperation with African countries is one of China's principal activities in the foreign policy field, he stressed.

MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 'LATE' JAN

LD221713 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 22 TASS -- Magalyn Dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic, will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in late January at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Hails Arms Control Program

PM211431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Responsibility for the Planet's Fate"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Jan -- The Soviet program to create a nuclear-free world and eliminate all types of mass destruction weaponry proposed in M.S. Gorbachev's statement of 15 January last year is distinguished by the specific manner in which ways of achieving this urgent goal have been worked out.

This was stated in an interview with your TASS correspondent by Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren. The bold complex of measures, its clear goal, and its mobilizing nature, he noted, are determined by the USSR Government's lofty responsibility for mankind's fate in the face of the looming universal nuclear threat.

Opening a new frontier in the struggle for nuclear disarmament, the Soviet program gave a great boost to the antiwar and antinuclear movements worldwide. This is attested by the results of the eighth conference of the nonaligned countries in Harare and the 41st UN General Assembly session. The realistic nature of this historic program was also demonstrated at the Soviet-U.S. Reykjavik summit.

The large-scale measure to eliminate all types of mass destruction weaponry require the adoption of parallel measures in the sphere of creating an atmosphere of trust, good-neighborliness, and cooperation, and in limiting conventional arms and armed forces. Therein lies the immense importance of the initiative launched by the Warsaw Pact states regarding armed forces and conventional arms reduction in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals, and of the proposal made by the Soviet leader on questions of creating the foundations for comprehensive security in the Asia-Pacific region.

The main thing now is to ensure that the great groundwork laid by these outstanding initiatives is expanded and deepened, M. Dugersuren stressed. This aim is served in particular by the Mongolian-Soviet joint action in the sphere of reducing the contingent of Soviet troops temporarily based on Mongolian territory at the request of the Republic's government.

PRAVDA CITED ON 'UNFRIENDLY' ATTITUDES IN JAPAN

LD230955 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0510 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jan (TASS) -- The fanning in Japan of unfriendly and chauvinistic attitudes is not promoting the creation of conditions for a fruitful exchange of visits at the highest level, which would serve the true national interests of both the Soviet and the Japanese people. This is the conclusion drawn by the newspaper PRAVDA, commenting on the anti-Soviet attitudes and unfounded territorial claims being whipped up in Japan.

It would probably astound no one, PRAVDA writes, to find that anti-Soviet stirring in Japan will be further fanned. One is alerted by the context, by the general background, against which this is taking place. The Japanese Government has just broken through the traditional "ceiling" on military expenditure, which up to now had been restricted to 1 percent of the gross national product. Thus, an important psychological barrier on the road to the nonnuclear rearmament of the country has been passed. At recent consultations in Honolulu there was discussion of matters of cooperation between the Armed Forces of the United States and Japan and standardization of their combat equipment. The Nakasone Cabinet, as is known, has officially announced its decision to join in the U.S. "Star Wars" program.

Looking at all these facts together, notes PRAVDA, one cannot fail to note that Tokyo's build-up of military preparations, and its joining Washington's global anti-Soviet strategy are being accompanied by an escalation of revanchist claims on the territory of its neighboring state.

Historical experience warns that such a combination can lead to dangerous consequences, stresses PRAVDA in conclusion.

MOSCOW TV ON JAPAN'S 'UNLAWFUL' CLAIMS TO KURILS

LD222329 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1943 GMT 22 Jan 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vitaliy Ilyashenko]

[Text] Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party has approved, at its latest congress, a program of action for 1987. It talks of a resumption of Soviet-Japanese contacts at the highest level. It points to an understanding on the continuation of this dialogue. Yet one cannot fail to notice that relations with the USSR are seen in the context of Tokyo's unlawful claims to part of the Soviet Kuril Islands. Japan's ruling party has planned a vast program of propaganda measures of the return of the so-called northern territories, starting with protest demonstrations and ending with pressure on the United Nations and other international organizations.

What can be said on the subject? Japan's unlawful territorial claims on the Soviet Union have never served to improve relations between our countries. The territorial question which Tokyo importunately inflates does not actually exist. And if the leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party intend to continue to regard the territorial claims as being of paramount importance in Japanese-Soviet relations, then they are making a great mistake.

AIMS OF KURANARI'S S. PACIFIC TOUR EXAMINED

PM211609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 87 First Edition p 1

[Dmitriy Kosyrev article under the "Our Commentary" rubric: "Acting Cautiously"]

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister T. Kuranari has completed a tour of countries in the South Pacific. He visited Australia, New Zealand, Vanuatu, Fiji, and Papua New Guinea. While in Suva, the Fijian capital, he proclaimed a new "Pacific doctrine" full of expressions of Tokyo's desire to be a kind of "guarantor" of political stability in the region. To back up these ambitions, Japan is sharply increasing its economic aid to the Pacific countries.

Tokyo took that step not without prompting from Washington, which is using various means to try to consolidate both its own claims to leadership and the West's broader geostrategic interests in the Pacific. The West and, above all, the United States are trying to use Japan to keep within their orbit those South Pacific states which have been causing them such alarm recently. Recall, for example, the Rarotonga Treaty, declaring the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone, which entered into force recently.

The heightening of Tokyo's interest in the South Pacific is a sign of important changes now taking place throughout Asia and tne Pacific. Take, for example, last year's events: There was the declaration of the aforementioned nuclear-free zone; the ASEAN decision to convene a top-level meeting this year to examine a treaty for a similar zone in Southeast Asia; and the buildup of the movement against the Pentagon's bases in the Philippines... And here is another significant fact: None of the Pacific states supported such U.S. actions as the bombing of Libya. And Thailand, for example, even voted against the United States in the UN Security Council...

These may seem to be disparate events, but they do have one common denominator; namely, that, running up against the increasing military preparations of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, in the Asia and Pacific region, the states there are opposing that course more boldly and confidently than before. This is forcing Washington and other Western countries to act more circumspectly and sometimes even to pose as "benefactors" of the South Pacific countries.

Japan's present coaxing of the South Pacific states is a new example of imperialism's changed tactics. However, if you take a closer look at the course and results of Kuranari's tour, it is clear that the aims of the Pacific ocean states' "senior partners" remain the same -- that is, to use any means to consolidate their influence in this important part of the world.

JAPANESE ARMY TO DEPLOY CW UNITS ON HOKKAIDO

LD191000 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo January 19 TASS -- Japan's National Defence Agency has issued a permission to deploy special chemical warfare units on the northern island of Hokkaido.

This decision was made soon after the recent Japanese-U.S. consultations in Hawaii on the issues of ensuring security, which centered, in part, on the questions of building up the Japanese Army's combat potential, the newspaper "NIHO KEIZAI" reports today.

According to a military establishment spokesman, the first two of the special units will be fielded at Asahigawa and Chitose bases as early as this year.

DPRK ON 'PROVOCATION' OF NEW U.S.-ROK EXERCISES

LD231132 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 23 TASS -- The decision by the United States and South Korea to hold joint military manoeuvres, Team Spirit-87, defies the Korean people's desire for the country's peaceful reunification, the Korean central news agency reported today in connection with the announcement in Seoul of the forthcoming exercise.

More than 200,000 U.S. and South Korean servicemen are to take part in this show of force scheduled for *February 19 till May*.

"Washington and Seoul have decided to respond to the proposal by People's Korea to hold high level military-political talks between Korea's North and South with a fresh military provocation," the news agency said.

The report warns that "the criminal actions by U.S. imperialism and its myrmidons lead to an enhanced military threat in Korea and put up more obstacles to its reunification. They give rise to wrath of the Korean and all peace-loving peoples."

DAILY HAILS DPRK OFFER OF TALKS TO SOUTH

PM211643 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Jan 87 p 3

[A. Zaytsev commentary: "Act of Goodwill"]

[Text] The DPRK Government has advanced a new initiative aimed at normalizing the situation on the Korean peninsula. Displaying sincere concern at the continuing dangerously explosive situation there, Pyongyang has already this month proposed to Seoul that they hold military-political talks at the level of deputy prime ministers and chiefs of general staffs. At the talks, in the DPRK's opinion, it would be expedient to discuss questions of developing multifaceted cooperation, mutually reducing armed forces, ending the arms race and large-scale military maneuvers, and also turning the demilitarized zone between the North and the South into a peaceful zone.

The new DPRK initiative continues, as it were, the proposals adanced earlier for lessening confrontation on the peninsula: on the withdrawal of all kinds of nuclear weapons and U.S. troops from South Korea and on turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, signing a peace agreement and a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South, setting up a Democratic Confederation of Koryo based on the sides' dialogue, and other proposals. Seoul and the United States, which supports the Chon Tu-hwan regime, rejected those peace-loving proposals. They have quite different plans in that region. The U.S. intention to construct 36 new nuclear storehouses on South Korean territory and to deploy B-52 strategic bombers and Pershing and cruise missiles there is well known.

Nevertheless, the DPRK is persistently seeking and proposing more and more new ways to defuse the situation. Pyongyang's present peace-loving initiative, like the previous ones, is greeted with approval by the world public and by socialist states. It is along the lines of the fraternal countries' purposeful efforts in the struggle to strengthen peace and the peoples' security and to eliminate the threat of nuclear catastrophe and, in particular, of the Soviet proposals advanced by M.S. Gorbachev in Vladivostok to create a security system in the Asia-Pacific region.

Detente in the military sphere on the Korean peninsula would have a positive impact on the situation in that region. At the same time, it would give a boost to the search for paths to peace and to Korea's unification on a basis of mutual trust. From the DPRK viewpoint, military-political talks would make it possible to prepare the ground for a summit meeting with a view to solving fundamental questions of national reunification. It is now up to the South Korean side.

SHEVARDNADZE TO VISIT GDR, CSSR IN EARLY FEB

LD221857 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 22 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, will pay official visits to the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia early in February under an agreement reached.

SOCIALIST DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD TALKS

LD221717 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1923 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin: 21 Jan (TASS) -- A meeting of deputy foreign ministers of the socialist countries was held in the GDR capital on 20 and 21 January. Taking part were delegations from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR. An exchange of views took place on questions concerning the Geneva disarmament conference, which resumes its work on 3 February this year. A high appraisal was given of the decisions of the 41st UN General Assembly session, which are a good basis for progress at the Geneva conference. The increasing role of the disarmament conference as an important, many-sided organ of negotiation on global problems of limiting the arms race was emphasized. Note was taken of the need to activate the work of the conference with the aim of achieving real results, and resolve was expressed to energetically foster this on the basis of the wide-scale proposals of the socialist countries on disarmament.

The meeting's participants stressed the prime importance of a general cessation of nuclear testing and the elimination of the nuclear arms race, and declared the readiness of their states to take the steps required to ensure that a convention banning chemical weapons is concluded in 1987.

The leaders of the delegations were received by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ALBANIAN-GREEK TRADE TALKS

PM151643 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent G. Shakhunyan dispatch: "Albania-Greece"]

[Text] Athens -- Talks between Greek and Albanian government delegations on the question of developing bilateral economic and trade ties are continuing in the Greek capital.

Ioannis Papandoniou, Greek deputy minister of the national economy, and Albanian Foreign Trade Minister Shane Korbeci have examined the prospects for expanding production collaboration in various sectors of industry.

ARISTOV ATTENDS 'GRAND' COMMISSION MEET IN PARIS

LD222255 Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT Jan 87

[Text] Paris January 22 TASS -- The 21st session of the standing mixed Soviet-French ('grand') commission for scientific, technological and economic cooperation opened here today. The Soviet delegation to the session is led by the chairman of the Soviet part of the commission, Boris Aristov, minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and the French delegation by Michel Noir, minister-delegate to the economics, finance and denationalization minister for foreign trade. The session will discuss progress in scientific, technological, trade and economic cooperation between the two countries, fulfilment of intergovernmental agreements and the activities of mixed working teams.

French President Francois Mitterrand today received the head of the Soviet delegation and the Soviet ambassador to France, Yakov Ryabov, in connection with the work of the commission.

Boris Aristov also was received by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. The sides reviewed some aspects of the expansion of Soviet-French economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

PRAVDA VIEW OF CHIRAC NUCLEAR ARMS REMARKS

LD171026 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 17 TASS -- Jacques Chirac's remarks at the session of the Western European Union's Assembly have confirmed that the French ruling circles regard prospects for abolishing nuclear weapons not as a step towards stronger European security but as a threat to this security, PRAVDA pointed out today in a dispatch from Paris.

The charter of principles of Western European security, announced by Chirac, the newspaper said, "showed that its authors in fact favour the transfer of the nuclear arms race into the 21st century.

To justify the course, it is said that peace cannot be achieved through unilateral disarmament. It is strange to hear that for none demands that from France. At the same time, all who cherish peace have hoped and would like to hope that France will not seek a change in the existing correlation of forces in Europe by starting a new round of the arms race."

"Both France and Britain, however," the dispatch said, "recently adopted new programmes for perfecting and increasing nuclear-missile arsenals virtually till the end of this century."

"Under these programmes, the aggregate nuclear-missile potential of the two countries will possess missiles armed with 1,202 nuclear warheads. And this level can be exceeded.

One does not need to be a military expert to judge how much this buildup would alter the present correlation of forces in Europe.

The leaders of France and Britain are prepared to back in principle the 50-per cent reduction in the strategic nuclear missiles of the USSR and the U.S. on the condition that their own nuclear-missile arsenals be not counted.

It is legitimate to ask: What nuclear arsenals? Those that are existing now or those that France and Britain intend to have by 1995? That makes a great deal of difference."

"The traditional winter vigil held in Brussels by the leading NATO bodies and the 'Brussels declaration' they adopted confirm that several European capitals, including Paris, not only failed to take into account the prospects of nuclear disarmament opened in Reykjavik, but followed the U.S. in making a step backward with regard to the agreement on cutting conventional arms and in fact joined the American plan to build a 'space-based defence' system," PRAVDA said.

"In other words, they backed the Pentagon's revision of the disarmament plans that were discussed in Reykjavik and gave up the very idea of eliminating nuclear arsenals by the end of the century."

MINISTERIAL MEETING WITH FRG AGREED UPON

LD211638 Hamburg DPA in German 1508 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Moscow (no date as received) -- Following a number of cancellations over the past few months, the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic have now for the first time again agreed on a date for a high-level meeting at the ministerial level. The first deputy prime minister, Aleksey Antonov, has agreed to a date proposed by the German side regarding a session of the mixed German-Soviet economic commission on 2 and 3 April in Bonn, the president of the Eastern Committee of German Industry, Otto Wolff von Amerongen, told journalists in Moscow on Wednesday. [passage omitted]

The Soviet Union has cancelled an interim meeting of the commission planned for the end of last year in Bonn. This meeting would not now take place, said Wolff von Amerongen, who was in Moscow for a meeting of the eastern committee with Soviet economic experts.

Antonov, who will chair the commission meeting together with Federal Economics Minister Martin Bangemann, has expressed a wish to visit, during his stay in the FRG, three or four German firms that have expressed an interest in joint ventures with Soviet firms, Wolff said. The Soviet side fully agreed with German experts that the legal framework for joint ventures should be flexibly interpreted in each case.

Wolff said that the recent crisis has not affected the stability of economic relations between Bonn and Moscow. Regarding the stagnation of German-Soviet trade, he suggested that one should take account of the lower price level. In purely volume terms trade has hardly declined.

The Soviet economic reform, under which individual Soviet ministries and enterprises can conclude deals with foreign partners on their own responsibility, is a "significant maneuver," Wolff said. German firms will have to do better in cultivating the Soviet markets since they will be dealing not only with the central authorities but with a variety of partners.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SAUDI OIL MINISTER

USSR Cuts Export 'Somewhat'

LD221437 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 22 TASS -- The Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral resources, Hisham Nazir, during his visit have briefed the Soviet side upon the latest OPEC decisions and suggested coordinating measures with that organization to stabilize prices in the world oil market, a spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry told Soviet and foreign correspondents at a briefing today.

He said Nazir had been acquainted with the position of the Soviet Union which was, as a petroleum exporter, interested in a more stable world market and had for this reason somewhat reduced its petroleum exports.

"Soviet-Saudi relations were discussed in a general way and the minister was told that if the Saudi side was interested in developing them, the Soviet side saw no obstacles to that," the spokesman said.

"International problems of common interest were also discussed. The positions of the two countries on the principal urgent problems are the same," he said.

Departs Following Talks

LD221316 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 22 TASS -- Saudi Arabia's Minister for Petroleum and Mineral Resources Hisham Hazir left Moscow today after staying here on a working visit.

During the visit he was received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Ryzhkov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze and had a meeting with Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Boris Aristov.

Hisham Nazir informed the Soviet side about the decisions of the 80th conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). The sides exchanged views on the state and prospects of the world oil market.

In this context the Soviet side expressed understanding of the constructive efforts made by OPEC and noted that the Soviet Union had in mind to take them into consideration.

Commentary on Ryzhkov Talks

LD222318 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Jan 87

["Window on the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Arutyunov, with unidentified commentator]

[Excerpt] Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, yesterday received Hisham Nazir, minister of petroleum and mineral resources of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, who paid a working visit to Moscow. Is it possible for you, my colleague, (?to comment on it)?

[Commentator] I believe that the importance of such a visit is the fact that the Saudi minister was not merely (?representing) his country in Moscow, but his talks there, which were commissioned by OPEC, which is involved in a fierce struggle to overcome the negative (?aspects) in the international oil market caused by [passage indistinct].

It is (?known) that OPEC is [word indistinct] international support. The USSR is considered one of the biggest oil-producing countries. It is well-known to everyone that propaganda organs in the West have always tried to cast doubts on the USSR's stance toward OPEC and to exploit the situation. They have also tried to cast doubts on the USSR's real intentions and (?actions) in relation to oil matters. The fact is, however, that the USSR has always been and will always remain by the side of OPEC in its struggle to defend the legitimate interest of oil exporting-developing countries.

This fact was very clearly stressed during the meeting of the chairman of the Council of Ministers with Hisham Nazir when Nikolay Ryzhkov said that the USSR views with respect the interests of the developing countries and their endeavors to consolidate their national economy, as well as giving them firm support. The USSR supports OPEC's constructive efforts and gives them full consideration.

Thus, it is possible to assert that the hope expressed by the (?Saudi minister) that the USSR will continue (?its show of interest) in OPEC's efforts aimed at defending the interests of oil-exporting and developing countries.

Concerning relations between our country and Saudi Arabia [words indistinct], the Soviet Government chairman said that our country calls for the (?promotion) of these relations, which are based on reciprocal interest, including those relations dealing with foreign trade, (?education) [words indistinct], a matter which met with a positive echo in other Arab countries in the Gulf region. [passage omitted]

NAZIR SAYS USSR TO CUT OIL EXPORTS 7 PERCENT

AU231200 Paris AFP in English 1156 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Oslo, Jan 23 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union has agreed to cut its oil exports by seven per cent, Saudian Arabian Minister Hisham Nazir said here on Friday.

Mr. Nazir, who arrived here from discussions with Soviet officials in Moscow, said Soviet officials agreed to limit their exports of crude oil in order to support efforts by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to raise oil prices.

The minister, who gave no further details of his talks in Moscow, was due to meet Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland and Oil and Energy Minister Arne Oien later in the day.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR ON SOVIET LATIN AMERICA POSTURE

LD220027 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Mexico City January 21 TASS -- The Soviet stand on a peaceful settlement of the situation in Central America coincides with the stand of the Contadora Group, Contadora Support Group and the United Nations, the U.N. secretary general said at a news conference here today.

Javier Perez de Cuellar shared his impression of a trip to Central America he was making together with foreign ministers of eight Latin American countries and the secretary general of the Organisation of American States. The trip is to promote resumption of a negotiating process in the region.

Perez de Cuellar pointed out that the participants in the peace-making mission shared the Soviet viewpoint, confirmed by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, that peace in Central America could be ensured only provided the foreign interference in affairs of sovereign states in the region was stopped.

PRAVDA REPORTS SHOOTING OF COLOMBIAN ENVOY

PM211433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 87 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Gerasimov report: "Assassination Attempt"]

[Text] Budapest, 16 Jan -- Unknown persons attempted to assassinate Enrique P. Gonzalez, ambassador of the Republic of Colombia to the Hungarian People's Republic, in the Hungarian capital a few days ago. The ambassador was seriously wounded. Hungarian physicians gave him urgent treatment.

The Hungarian police are conducting an investigation. Meanwhile, foreign news agencies have reported that the "Hernan Botero Moreno" organization has claimed responsibility for the crime. It is named after a man who is now serving a term in a U.S. jail. Back in 1985, he and 10 other leaders of gangs smuggling drugs into the United States were extradited by Colombia. A year before that, Colombia's minister of justice was assassinated. He was succeeded by Enrique P. Gonzalez. Persevering in their struggle against gangs engaged in the production of and trade in drugs in Latin America, Colombian authorities gave emergency powers to the army. The Mafia responded with terrorism.

SOVIET STUDENTS TO AID NICARAGUAN COFFEE HARVEST

LD211800 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Managua January 21 TASS -- The first group of Soviet students has arrived in Nicaragua to help it in strengthening its economy.

For two weeks the Soviet students will harvest coffee in the north of the country. Coffee is Nicaragua's main export crop. The Soviet students will work together with Nicaraguan peasants and volunteers from other socialist countries.

VORONOV-LED DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT TO CUBA

PM091431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 87 First Edition p 4

[Text] In accordance with the schedule for links between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC), a delegation of CPSU party workers, headed by Yu.P. Voronov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section, was in Cuba from 25 December through 4 January. The delegation was received by R. Castro, member of the Politburo and second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, and it met with A. Hart, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture, and C. Aldana, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat. Questions pertaining to the development of cultural links between the USSR and Cuba were discussed.

KAMENTSEV ATTENDS CUBAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

PM151605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Holiday"]

[Text] J. Camacho Aguilera, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 8 January to mark Liberation Day -- the 28th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

The reception was attended by A.A. Mokanu, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, military leaders, and representatives of party, soviet, and social organizations.

CASTRO ADDRESSES LATIN AMERICAN STUDENTS

PM191723 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "F. Castro Speech"]

[Text] Havana, 16 Jan -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chairman of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers, sharply condemned the U.S. militarist aggressive course in a speech at the Eighth Congress of the Latin American Continental Organization of Students, being held here.

The speaker dwelled in detail on U.S. relations with Latin American countries and the growing contradictions between them stemming from the Washington Administration's imperial selfish policy. The enslavement of the continent's countries by financial organizations, unequal trade, and protectionism is a tangible manifestation of this policy.

The Latin American peoples, F. Castro went on, desire independence and freedom. Their contradictions with imperialism are becoming increasingly acute and deep. Cuba does not claim the role of liberator of the whole of Latin America and the Caribbean. But the Cuban revolution has always played an important role in the continent's history. Moreover, Latin America became considerably more independent following its victory. Cuba's example in resisting imperialist blockade and its revolutionary struggle have affected the growth of the entire region's political maturity.

The Cuban leader went on to dwell on the course of the struggle against errors and negative trends. He called for the elimination of everything that hinders the best possible utilization of resources and successful advancement.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA

PM161433 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Maiden dispatch by own correspondent Viktor Nesterov: "Argentina: Time of Changes and Hopes"]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires -- [passage omitted on the war over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) with the UK and Argentina's recovery from military rule]

The colossal foreign debt is indeed bleeding the country's economy white. And the previous one-sided orientation toward trade with the United States played a fateful role here. This is precisely why progressive Argentine figures now advocate expanding the international sphere of trade and economic relations and developing ties with all countries, including socialist community states.

The number of friends of our country in Argentina is growing. Many of them are united in the Society for Cultural Ties with the USSR. In addition to the capital, branches of this society have been set up in Cordoba, Mendoza, Rosario, and certain other cities.

The strengthening cooperation between our countries is evidenced by the recent exhibition, "The USSR in Buenos Aires," Soviet movie weeks, the nationwide children's painting competition under the motto "May There Always Be Sunshine" conducted by the Society for Cultural Ties with the USSR, in which more than 3,200 schoolchildren participated, and also by the number of Argentine tourists visiting the Soviet Union, which is increasing yearly.

The visit of Raul Alfonsin, president of the Republic, to the Soviet Union was a major landmark in Soviet-Argentine relations. It gave a new boost to the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries. Both sides agreed to take the necessary measures to strengthen and develop the entire complex of trade and economic ties. The Soviet Union intends to purchase grain crops, soybeans, and many other agricultural products from the Argentines. At the same time, deliveries of Soviet machinery and equipment to here are to increase.

Ties between the two states in the spheres of fishing and air and sea transport have now strengthened considerably. Argentina is interested, in particular, in our bulldozers, trucks, trolleybuses, pumping and compressor stations, weaving and spinning equipment, and other machines and mechanisms.

President R. Alfonsin's visit to the Soviet Union -- the first at such a high level in the history of interstate relations -- marked an important stage in the development and strengthening of Soviet-Argentine relations. There is no doubt that it will create new preconditions for cooperation between the USSR and Argentina.

GORBACHEV OPENS CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD230800 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 23 TASS -- A meeting has opened at the CPSU Central Committee today to discuss the tasks of party organizations, Soviet and economic bodies to implement the decision of the CPSU Central Committee "on urgent measures to increase labour productivity in agriculture on the basis of cost accounting."

The meeting was opened by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

CPSU POLITBURO HOLDS MEETING 22 JANUARY

LD222056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] At a meeting on 22 January the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined, by way of monitoring, the implementation of the decisions by the CPSU Central Committee and by the USSR Council of Ministers on accelerating the development of machine building. As was noted at the meeting following the measures adopted by the party and government, the overall development of the machine building industries is proceeding dynamically, and it is accompanied by essential transformations in production and administration. Last year, plan targets for increased production and labor productivity were overfulfilled. Renovation of production is being conducted at a greater pace; capacities are being used with greater effectiveness, and deliveries to the national economy of computer equipment, instruments, modern machine tools, forging press machinery, and other equipment increased. The transfer to operation under conditions of the complete financial autonomy ministries and many enterprises is expanding.

The Politburo also drew attention to the fact that restructuring in the machine building complex is not being generally implemented at the pace that is required today. The development and production of new machines and instruments is proceeding slowly; a fundamental breakthrough in observing the discipline of deliveries has not been attained, and the funds allocated for the construction, reconstruction, and retooling of enterprises are not being fully utilized. Having stressed the fact that the pace of the reconstruction of the entire national economy depends to a crucial extent on a rapid development of machine building, the Politburo instructed relevant party and state bodies to concentrate efforts on the elimination of existing shortcomings, on the unconditional fulfillment of plan targets aimed at the accelerated development of the machine building complex, and at improving by all possible means the technical standards and quality of its production.

A decision was adopted on the measures for the further improvement of the activity of state arbitration bodies and for enhancing their role in strengthening legality and contractual discipline in the national economy. It provides for a restructuring of the work of these bodies, an expansion of their power, and the reinforcement of the measures they can bring to bear in defending the interests of enterprises and organizations under conditions of transfer to full financial autonomy and self-financing. The Central Committees of the republican communist parties, party kraykoms, obkons, and gorkoms are requested to intensify party leadership of the work by state arbitration bodies, to improve work in selecting, deploying, and educating cadres for these bodies, and to increase the demands made of them for strengthening contractual discipline at all levels of our economic mechanism.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU adopted a decision on further improving services for the aged and the disabled. It provides for the expansion of the construction of boarding houses for war and labor veterans, for fitting them with modern equipment, furniture, and appliances, and for improving medical, cultural, domestic, and other forms of social services for the category of citizens. The attention of party, local soviet, economic and trade union bodies and organizations has been drawn to the need to resolutely eliminate existing shortcomings and to improve substantially the work of social security institutions.

The Politburo acknowledges the fact that the USSR Council of Ministers will in the near future draft and take measures to improve radically the material security of orphaned children and children left without their parents' care and being brought up in children's homes, boarding houses, and infant care homes, and also to strengthen the material and technical resources of these institutions. Having examined the draft statutes of the secondary general education schools, which is being prepared in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the basic guidelines for the reform of public education, the Politburo has found it expedient to pass on this important document for discussion by the board range of teachers and parents and for examination at teachers' congresses in the urban republics and also at the All-Union Teachers' Congress which will be convened this summer.

Having discussed the results of Comrade Ryzhkov's visit to the Republic of Finland, the Politburo noted that this visit and the talks with President Koivisto and Prime Minister Sorsa which took place during it, confirmed the high level and stability of relations of good-neighborliness, mutual understanding, and trust between our countries, and the proximity of their positions on a number of topical problems of world politics. It was stressed that the fruitful and dynamic development of Soviet-Finnish relations demonstrates the vitality of the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and is an important factor in the strengthening of peace in Northern Europe. The belief was expressed to the effect that the agreements signed during the visit will assist the further expansion and perfecting of mutually advantageous commercial, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland and its strengthening and enrichment with new forms.

The Politburo approved the results of the working visit to the DRA by Comrade Shevardnadze and Dobrynin and of their meetings and talks with Afghan leaders. These talks, which took place in the spirit of the Moscow talks between Comrades Gorbachev and Najib, reaffirmed the striving of the two countries to pursue a firm, consistent line toward further strengthening friendly, good-neighborly relations between them. Having noted the successful implementation of the plans for Soviet-Afghan cooperation, the Politburo spoke out in support of the course, announced by the PDPA, toward national reconciliation in Afghanistan and of the decisions by the extraordinary plenum of the PDPA Central Committee and of the republic's Revolutionary Council session. Special attention was drawn to the importance of the call for a cease-fire, submitted by the Afghan leadership, and to the significance of this step for the restoration of peace of Afghan soil. The Politburo stressed again that the striving of the DRA Government toward the earliest possible settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan meets the fundamental interests of all countries in the region and the safeguarding of peace and security in southwest Asia and in the Middle East.

The meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined a few other issues of domestic policy, party construction, and also cooperation with fraternal communist and workers' parties in the struggle for peace and social progress.

NO RISE IN EMIGRATION APPLICATIONS REPORTED

LD212247 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 21 87

[Text] An official at the Moscow department granting visas for trips abroad has said that in the first 3 weeks new rules simplifying the procedure has been in operation, there's been no increase in the number of those who want to emigrate from the Soviet Union. The official, (Ilya Karagulko), said that on the day he was interviewed several people applied for permission to go abroad. Two persons said they wanted to emigrate to the West to reunite with their relatives; several students said they wanted to spend holidays with their relatives abroad.

KAZAKH CP STUDIES INTERNATIONALITIES EDUCATION

LD221345 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 0211 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] In the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan: Constant Attention to Internationalist Education.

A meeting of the Central Committee Commission on Nationalities and Internationalities Relations took place on 20 January under the chairmanship of Comrade Kamalidenov, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. It was attended by chiefs and deputy chiefs of the Departments of Agitation and Propaganda of obkoms and leaders of a number of ministries and departments of the republic. The meeting allocated responsibilities to the members of the commission and examined the plans for its work in the first half of the year and the main directions in the activity of the nationalities relations sectors and the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Central Committee.

Comrade Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

Thanks to the transforming work of the Communist Party, a qualitatively new internationalities community -- the Soviet people -- have been created in the area of nationalities relations, with common economic interests, ideology and political aims. It would be, however, an error to consider that the nationalities processes, which are taking place, are without their problems. Issues, sometimes (?urgent), are being put forward by life itself. They require acute attention, wise and speedy solution. [words indistinct]. We face extensive and energetic work. The creation of commissions on nationalities and internationalities relations at oblast, town and rayon party committees has been recommended. Their main task is to improve the practical work of party committees, strengthen Leninist principles and the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress concerning the nationalities issue, to disseminate the experience of the best party organizations, and to work out recommendations and methods of internationalist and patriotic education.

MOSCOW REPORTS PREPARATIONS FOR JUDICIAL REFORM

LD212035 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] The Soviet Union is preparing a judicial reform. A group of leading lawyers has announced that the reform is aimed at democratizing the activity of law enforcement agencies and enhancing justice and the protection of the rights of citizens. The rights of defense lawyers during the preliminary investigation are going to be expanded. A law on respect for court is being drawn up. It will increase the responsibility for any attempt to put outside pressure on courts.

To increase openness in the work of judicial bodies it has been suggested to set up a juridical newspaper which will have a mass circulation. A proposal is being examined, put forward by the public, for increasing the number of people's assessors in courts.

ZIMYANIN ATTENDS EDUCATION TU CONGRESS

LD201724 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] The practical implementation of the party's course toward the acceleration of the social and economic development of the country for workers in education and science is directly linked to putting the achievements of scientific and technical progress and the training of personnel into practice. The way in which the trade union organizations of the sector, uniting 10 million people, are participating in the solution of those tasks, is being discussed at the 10th congress of the Trade Union of Education, Higher Schools, and Scientific Institutions Workers. It opened in Moscow today. The delegates will assess the participation of the trade union in the formation of a unified system of continuous education, the improvement of training and retraining of specialists for the national economy, and the integration of education, science and production.

Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is taking part in the work of the congress.

ALIYEV, OTHERS SIGN THEATER DIRECTOR'S OBITUARY

PM201339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 87 First Edition p 6

[Obituary of Anatoliy Isayevich Efros]

[Excerpts] The Soviet theater has suffered a heavy loss. Anatoliy Isayevich Efros, the well-known Soviet director and meritorious artist of the RSFSR, has died suddenly at the age of 61. [passage omitted]

[Signed] G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, Ye.K. Ligachev, B.N. Yeltsin, A.N. Yakovlev, Yu.P. Voronov, Yu.A. Sklyarov, A.N. Aksenov, V.G. Zakharov, A.A. Belyayev, Ye.M. Chekharin, A.I. Kamshalov, V.T. Saykin, M.A. Ulyanov, V.A. Andreyev, B.A. Glagolin, A.A. Goncharov, I.M. Dvoretskiy, A.S. Demidova, N.L. Dupak, O.N. Yefremov, Ye.V. Zaytsev, M.A. Zakharov, V.S. Zolotukhin, Yu.S. Karabasov, K.Yu. Lavrov, Yu.S. Melentyev, E.S. Radzinskiy, V.S. Rozov, Z.A. Slavina, A.I. Stepanova, G.A. Tovstonogov, M.I. Tsarev, O.M. Yakovleva.

LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF FILMMAKER ILINSKIY

PM211449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 87 First Edition p 3

[Obituary of Igor Vladimirovich Ilinskiy]

[Excerpts] Soviet art has suffered a grave and irreparable loss.

Hero of Socialist Labor Igor Vladimirovich Ilinskiy, master of theater and cinematography, member of the CPSU, USSR People's Artist, and winner of the Lenin and the USSR State Prizes, has died aged 85. [passage omitted]

[Signed] M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I.Ryzhkov, B.N. Yeltsin, A.N. Yakovlev, Yu.P. Voronov, Yu.A. Sklyarov, A.N. Aksenov, V.G. Zakharov, A.I. Kamshalov, V.I. Mironenko, Ye.M. Chekharin, V.I. Andzhaparidze, V.A. Andreyev, N.A. Annenkov, I.K.Arkhipova, A.A. Belyayev, Yu.K. Borisova, E.A. Bystritskaya, Ye.N. Gogoleva, I.O. Gorbachev, A.A. Goncharov, O.N. Yefremov, Ye.V. Zaytsev, Yu.S. Karabasov, V.V. Karpov, E.G. Klimov, V.I. Korshunov, K.Yu. Lavrov, I.A. Lyubeznov, G.M. Markov, Yu.S. Melentyev, S.V. Mikhalkov, I.A. Naumenko, R.D. Nifontova, S.V. Obraztsov, N.A. Ponomarev, V.T. Saykin, A.D. Salynskiy, Ye.V. Samoylov, Ye.R. Simonov, A.I. Stepanova, G.A. Tovstonogov,M.A. Ulyanov, T.N. Khrennikov, M.I. Tsarev

HIGH BIRTHRATE IN TAJIKISTAN CAUSES 'PROBLEMS'

LD220005 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Dushanbe January 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Nemirovskiy writes:

The question of birth control poses itself in Soviet Tajikistan, a republic in Central Asia. Over many years the birthrate in Tajikistan is the highest in the USSR. There are five-six or even more children in many families in Tajikistan. In the years of Soviet power Tajikistan's population increased four-fold and now approaches five million. This was promoted by a steady increase of the living standards and, specifically, the policy of encouraging births, which is pursued in the USSR. Various benefits to large families established for republics with a relatively low birthrate apply also to Tajiks.

The demographic situation which shaped in Tajikistan posed a number of problems. The republic's industry develops at a high pace, but the creation of new jobs started lagging behind the population growth, though there is no unemployment.

On the other hand, nearly half of Tajikistan's population are children, so per capita incomes decrease. Moreover, the National Centre of Maternity and Child Protection arrived at the conclusion that the birth of five or six children adversely affects the health of mothers and newborn babies.

Experts hold that enlightening activity of medical establishments can encourage birth control. The role of public opinion on this problem also grows. These factors are expected to lead to the lowering of birthrate in the years ahead.

Meanwhile, the government takes vigorous measures to create additional jobs. The opening of branches of industrial enterprises in rural areas proved effective. The construction of large factories is envisaged in cities. Large-scale irrigation construction is conducted. By cultivation of new irrigated lands it is planned to treble the area of orchards and vineyards which will also create jobs.

LATVIA'S PUGO ON RAILROAD, OTHER PROBLEMS

LD212301 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0915 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] These days we are regularly acquainting you, comrades, with the state of affairs on the railroads, which have been severely burdened.

The hard frost, and prolonged snowstorms of the first 2 weeks of the year, which have hit the greater part of the country, have acutely complicated the situation on the railways, including the Baltic railroad. Alla Tabalnova, Latvian radio correspondent, visited the operational headquarters of the railroad. She attended the republican telephone conference, which discussed a whole range of topical problems, caused by the recent extreme conditions. Boris Karlovich Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the conference:

[Begin Pugo recording] Good day, comrades. I would like to start my short speech by hoping that under no circumstances is anyone complacent. On a great many issues, the state of affairs is alarming us and arousing very great anxiety. [end recording]

[Tabalnova] There really is good reason to be alarmed. In Latvia, with the unloading of freight cars in 15 days in January, the percentage of the plan fulfilled has been lower than in Lithuania, Estonia, Kaliningrad Oblast -- that is, lower than in other branches of the railroads. There is a similar situation with regard to plan fulfillment for loading freight cars. In the speech by the first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee there was also a stern assessment of the work of front-ranking branches of industry in the republic, which are disrupting the plan for loading freight cars. He also dwelled upon the question of providing the republic economy with fuel, and electrical and thermal power.

[Begin Pugo recording] A complex situation is also arising. It is alarming. In connection with the fact that the temperature fell 18 degrees below the norm during the first 10 days in eastern rayons, including Riga, the limits for electric power consumption were considerably exceeded, by 8.7 percent. Presently, a stricter regime for electric power use has been introduced. You all know, comrades, that there is an instruction by the republic's council of ministers, concerning a change in the work of industry, and transferring off-days. In this case, all are required to undertake the most urgent measures to save electric power. There are many signs that in a number of towns, including Riga, Jurmala, and a number of towns under republican authority, street lighting is still being organized wastefully. Architectural illumination of a whole number of buildings has still not been removed. This must all be set right immediately. [end recording]

[Tabalnova] The work of rayon executive committees and town executive committees in several towns of the republic, including Riga, was subjected to serious analysis, in connection with the fact that there have been cases of kindergartens, schools, and blocks of flats remaining unheated.

[Begin recording] [Pugo] In the Central Committee of the republican communist party work presently has been organized round-the-clock, with the involvement of the Central Committee secretaries. The same regime has been introduced in the republican council of ministers. It must be implemented in all the rayon and town committees of the party, and in all rayon and town executive committees. The most important thing, comrades, is to start one's working day by visiting the places where the most difficult work is being done, and to end the working day where there are the most difficult working conditions. Are there any questions?

[Unidentified speaker] There are no questions regarding Riga.

[Pugo] Regarding Daugavpils?

[Second unidentified speaker] There are none regarding Daugavpils, either.

[Pugo] Then let us get working, comrades. All the best. [end recording]

WEATHER CAUSES DELAYS IN DONETSK RAILWAY WORK

LD220024 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Jan 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report over video by G. Kondaurov]

[Summary] In previous bulletins we have told you about major hold-ups in the work of the Donetsk Railway. What has changed since then? [video shows the movement of goods trains at a railway marshalling yard and a number of people clearing snow from the tracks with spades. Screen caption names correspondent as G. Kondaurov]

[Kondaurov] In the first 20 days of January the Donetsk railway workers have delivered 2.5 million tonnes of freight less than was planned. The backlog in loading output at enterprises amounts to almost 3 days. Winter has severely punished those who were ill-prepared for it. [video shows freight cars carrying coal] "These freight cars loaded with coal from Karaganda are now taking 24 hours to unload instead of the stipulated 5 hours at Yenakiyevo coke and chemical works. There are insufficient mechanisms for loading and unloading work at the Donbass coke and chemical plants and metallurgical plants. Much is having to be done manually. [video shows men wielding pick-axes to free frozen coal] "Some 4,500 freight cars are standing idle at present on spare sidings. They are loaded with goods, including construction materials and raw materials.

"The obkom has set up an operation group to coordinate the work of industrial enterprises and transport."

IMPRISONED DISSIDENT WRITER 'MAY BE IN DANGER'

AU121543 Paris AFP in English 1533 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, Jan 12 (AFP) -- The wife of dissident writer Sergey Grigoryants expressed concern here Monday that he may be in danger in Chistopol prison, 600 km (about 385 miles) from Moscow, where he is serving a seven-year term for "anti-Soviet propaganda."

Tamara Grigoryants told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE she has not received a letter from her husband since last July, nor been allowed to see him since his trial in October 1983. Mrs. Grigoryants said that her husband carried out a first hunger strike in March 1984 and had his arms broken by prison guards. He then tried to institute legal proceedings against the prison authorities for grievous bodily harm. Mr. Grigoryants, his wife said, carried out another hunger strike for 23 days last January, then in November began a hunger strike at the same time as fellow Chistopol dissident Anatoliy Marchenko, who died last month. Mrs. Grigoryants said that if the authorities would not let her see her husband, "it is because he is in no shape to be seen." After Mr. Marchenko's death she had sent her husband a parcel of food and vitamin tablets, which was returned to her. Recently, she wrote to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and received a letter in reply from a penal official saying her husband was in "a satisfactory state" and "no violation of regulations by the penitentiary authorities has been reported." The 45-year-old Mr. Grigoryants, a former literary journalist, later co-editor of the clandestine magazine CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS, did his first term in a labor camp from 1975 to 1980 for "anti-Soviet agitation."

FIFTIES FIGURES DISCUSS NEW BOOK ON LYSENKO

PM081135 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No. 1, 4 Jan 87 p 11

[Interview with writer Vladimir Dudintsev by Aleksey Adzhubey; date, place not specified; published under the headline "Why 'Robed in White'?"; first two grafs are unattributed introduction]

[Text] Dudintsev's new novel is soon to be published in the NEVA magazine. The book's title is intriguing. The author explains its meaning himself. This is the writer's second major work. The first -- not By Bread Alone -- written 30 years ago caused a clash of opinions among the readers and the critics. At the time Vladimir Dudintsev and journalist Aleksey Adzhubey [Nikita Khrushchev's son-in-law] worked for the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA Newspaper. Quite a few arguments were held about the novel at the newspaper's ofice, too, at the time. Today they discuss, at the MOSCOW NEWS, the writer's new MS.

The characters in the novel are biologists at the moment when the battle for the truth calls for not only the courage of a researcher but of a human being as well. The session of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences in 1948 batters the followers of Weismann and Morgan in biological science. This is the background for the story of how a potato plant was saved and about the price honest people had to pay for this.

Aleksey Adzhubey 35 years ago you were leaving the newspaper as a famous feature writer and a raconteur and I was starting at the time my advanced studies period are graduating from the university. Whichever way you put it quite a lot of water has passed under the bridge since then.

Vladimir Dudintsev: Yes, well-nigh, a lifetime in which quite a few things return to the beginning.

A.A.: I remember how Dmitriy Goryunov, the editor-in-chief (journalists of my period regard him as our teacher -- a strict and wise one), gave you an assignment to write a New Year's story in five days. Vladimir Dudintsev, our own writer, was composing the story in the paper's reading room filled with thick tobacco smoke.

V.D.: That was precisely the moment when I realized that it was time that I stopped looking for the theme and the plot of the story in my subconscious, using the method of self-inspiration. The more so that theme did already exist in the huge number of letters sent to the editor.

A.A.: You mean it was the mail received by the paper that urged you to write your first novel?

V.D.: It provided me with addresses and facts. Ever since then I have tried all the time to meet with people [who] have interesting ideas, with creative people and people who seek assistance in their difficult struggles and, quote often, in their difficult life, too.

Events unfurled sharply in the postwar time. The non-conflict theory, as a rooted-in form of thinking, was clashing with the hugeness of problems that arose. I started to write Not by Bread Alone long before the 20th CPSU Congress, and the novel was published exactly at the moment when the moral atmosphere in the country was reaching boiling point and a purgatory storm was drawing near.

A.A.: The characters in your first novel are inventors, people dedicated to technology.

V.D.: However, it raises general human problems. Honour and dishonour, true and sham patriotism -- that was what interested me and what determined book's complex fate. It was hailed in the first few weeks, but, then, later torn to pieces by critics. I was pained by this public "execution", but then, I realized that the matter was not only in myself. The first battles around the old and new ways of thinking were already near and the silent resistance of the people who did not care for the changes connected with the 20th Congress was mounting. They paid lip service to what was taking place in the country, but in real life.... The 27th Party Congress defined this phenomenon quite accurately as time serving. And the people, who at first overlauded my book but later on smashed it to smithereens, could give me a hearty handshake on the sly, give me a wink and say -- sorry, old friend. In 1979 when the novel was published in a second edition, such people even invited me to a friendly meal. In the past duels helped. A Russian tsar would insult his officer and the officer would say: "Sire, but I'm wearing a sword." There is also another possibility -- not to accept a handshake. Not to respond to a handshake publicly -- the guy extends his hand, but you turn a cold shoulder on him in full view of those present. But this, I think, is too theatrical. And so it happens that the guy was defiling you yesterday and today he comes along and asks "how's your wife and the kids?" as if nothing had happened. But I kept silent, I don't find an adequate answer.

A.A.: Do you anticipate a reaction to your novel already?

V.D.: And why have you decided to speak with me? Do you expect similar arguments to develop around the book?

A.A.: Those who love such arguments are still around. As for the book: I read the MS with keen interest and share the author's stand in many things.

You speak of one of the gravest moments in the development of biology. As far as I can remember the arguments in biology originated back in the early 30s. My entire family are biologists. I also took an express course (even though I studied philology) in Michurin-Lysenko teaching given by Professor Prezent, the closest assistant of the president of the academy of Agricultural Sciences. So, as you can see, the philologists had also been enlightened. We are both aware that the struggle against the "obscurantist-Weismannists" in the personality cult period embraced much wider strata of social life.

V.D.: I'd like to make it clear that both the main hero in my novel, Academician Ryadno, and the other characters have no prototypes in real life. They are composite characters. The result of a sort of synthesis. The town, to which Fedor Dezhkin, a young scientist, Academician Ryadno's pupil, comes to put things in order, is non-existent, as is Bruzzhak, the academician's aide on stamping out the dissidents.

A.A.: You mean, as they say, it isn't there and yet it is.

V.D.: The prototypes are absent but so is fiction. Biologist Fedor Dezhkin appears in the agricultural institute, where he used to study, as an inspector. Ryadno suspects that some "Weismannists-Morganists" are still "lying low" in the institute's departments and wants to find them out, to carry off another purge. A complicated intrigue ensures -- but I'd like not to disclose it for the readers' sake. The important point is that in the course of his research investigations Fedor does reveal several works which do not correspond completely with his chief's ideas. [paragraph continues]

But Fedor is a decent man and hasn't yet become a cynic who holds nothing sacred. He starts thinking, gets involved in the complicated game, compares things and at long last sees the light. His first urge is to drop his task so that he wouldn't have to tell lies to his chief.

A.A.: And what stops him?

V.D.: He didn't care to go on the inspection tour in the first place. He doesn't savor Academician Ryadno's cruelty. But he can imagine perfectly what would happen at the institute if Bruzzhak would go there as the inspector. Because Bruzzhak would have no mercy for anybody. Neither would he spare the work. Ryadno's opponents have selected a new variety of potatoes, obtained by methods of what then was called "formal" genetics, and it must be saved.

Here we have good and evil in an extreme situation. Evil is brawny, it knows neither rules nor etiquette. If evil has to escape from good it will stop at nothing. It runs headlong and suddenly encounters a lawn. Evil heads straight across it. But the good takes a detour. And Fedor realizes that he must save the good and overcome evil in adroitness and strength.

A.A.: Let's abstract ourselves from the book. To date I have failed to grasp two things. How so many people, scientists included, could believe for so long in what today seems simply anecdotical. Stalin was the man who brought Lysenko and his "teaching" onto the scene. Khruschev also supported Lysenko's works, though he, of course, could hardly be a judge in a scientific argument.

V.D.: Lysenko used to put several ears of conventional wheat on one cup of the scales and an ear of branched wheat on the other and, of course the latter upset the balance. The new wheat naturally caused amazement and Lysenko declared -- I'll produce this new variety in two years' time.

A.A.: I went to the farm in Gorkiy myself and saw the ordinary cows, "brought up" by the Lysenko method, which produced 10-15,000 litres of milk per milking season and was stunned.

V.D.: You, a philologist, could not even guess that those cows were fed with cookies brought from a confectionery factory.

A.A.: But didn't many workers at the farm know this, too?

V.D.: That's where the entire horror of lies or lack of openness is to be found -- the more people get drawn into such an evil circle, the better the liar feels. Because it seems that he hasn't even to hide his eyes from those around him, for all are involved in the lies. I knew an old woman who said that if someone has an epileptic fit, one should take the person by the little finger, hold it for a time and it would all end well. Imagine what would happen if such an old woman received illimitable power?

A.A.: We know what sometimes happened to the people who tried to keep their human dignity. And even today the vestiges of terror are oppressing people. And there are some who wouldn't be against the prolongation of these "vestiges". They can sometimes wink at you and say: "Look here, old friend, behave yourself!" And you glance over your shoulder and give up. The spirit goes out of your activities, leaving, at best a slow smouldering fire. But the evil will not burn up in a semi-fire. [paragraph continues]

I know that you worked for 20 years on this novel. And you surely used to hear:

"Dudintsev, behave yourself!"

The cult of a single opinion opens wide vistas for people lacking honour.

V.D.: Cut a potato in half. Put a drop of iodine on each part. Both will become blue, but neither of them will turn red, no matter where the experiment is held. Nature is indifferent to social and political doctrines. Its laws cannot be adapted to anyone's desires.

A.A. In this connection I recall Petr Anokhin, an outstanding Soviet physiologist, who went through a lot of trials at the time. Wiener, the US scientist, who was considered the father of cybernetics, came to Moscow in 1956. He admitted that Anokhin was also privy to his discovery, because Anokhin had, to a large extent, anticipated in his works on the brain Wiener's mathematical calculations. Anokhin proved long before Wiener the existence in the brain of afferent cells which, essentially, perform the same functions as cybernetic machines do, in keeping with the laws of feed-back.

V.D.: Yes the facts proved to be on the side of the classical geneticists, on the side of Nikolay Vavilov. People have not only seen the gene but are performing operations on it which change its primary characteristics.

A.A.: The limited space of a newspaper publication does not allow, unfortunately, for us to dwell in greater detail on your concept of combating evil with evil. In my opinion, good can make use only of what is innate in good, and not borrow alien traits. In this case I don't agree with you. Tyutchev wrote: "Keep silent, hide yourself and hide your thoughts and hopes," -- that, at least, is psychologically explainable. Other things are quite questionable. Like, for example, good with bare fists.

V.D.: The reader will find in the novel the answer to this objection, too.

A.A.: Why did you call the novel Robed in White?

V.D.: Throughout the long history of human culture the morally superior people, the heroes who saved the city, the cloister of humanity, from evil forces, were always robed in white. It is written in the Apocalypse: "These men that are robed in white -- who are they and from where do they come?" The answer comes -- they "have passed through the great ordeal". The struggle of good against evil does not go on without heavy losses. We cannot expect evil to give up its position of its own accord. I wish to say in my book that people must be more energetic.

A.A.: The message then is: Let there be more people robed in white! Is that so?

V.D.: Precisely!

HEAVY MACHINE BUILDING UNION HOLDS CONGRESS

PM201539 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Jan 87 p 2

[TASS report: "The Main Direction"]

[Text] The delegates of the Third Heavy Machine Building Workers Union Congress, which ended in Moscow 7 January, evaluted their participation in the development of restructuring from a position of high exactingness and in a businesslike manner.

The report by N.I. Zinovyev, chairman of the union Central Committee, and the speeches pointed out that the creative activeness of the sectors' working people has increased lately. Trade union organizations, having drawn conclusions from the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Work of the Heavy Machine Building Workers Union Central Committee," are mobilizing labor collectives to raise labor productivity and output quality and save resources.

Evaluating what has been achieved, the activists focused attention on improving the forms and methods of their activity. Labor collectives must now become the center of work. For the tasks which the machine builders must solve are significant and crucial. By 1990 it is planned to increase the production of goods meeting world standards to 90-95 percent [of total output] and to reduce the time taken to develop new equipment by a factor of 3 or 4.

The delegates spoke about shortcomings with anxiety. Not all enterprises are yet fulfilling plans for contractual deliveries, some machine building products do not meet modern demands, and mismanagement and wastefulness have not been overcome.

The congress outlined ways to solve these and other problems. It is necessary to ensure the wide participation of trade unions in switching heavy machine building enterprises to full financial autonomy and self-capitalization, the speakers noted. The activists must ensure all conditions for collectives to switch to two- and three-swift operation and must seek to ensure that all working people feel a direct link between the results of their work and incentives.

Changes were made to the trade union's rules at the congress.

M.V. Barbarich, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Section, and leaders of ministries and departments took part in its work.

The new trade union Central Committee, Auditing Commission, and delegates to the 18th USSR Trade Union Congress were elected.

At a plenum N.I. Zinovyev was reelected chairman of the trade union Central Committee.

UNION CUTS FOUNDRY OUTPUT OVER WORKING CONDITIONS

LD2312054 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Vilnius January 21 TASS -- The foundry at the Zhalgiris machine-tool building plant in the Lithuanian capital has cut its output by half and powerful hoisting mechanisms have been stopped.

This was done on demand of the Union of Machine-Tool Building and Instrument-Making Workers' Union of the republic which views the working conditions in the foundry as unsatisfactory.

Commenting on this the chairman of the republican trade union committee Stanislovas Dringelis said: "The capacity of the plant's foundry was increased year after year but by extensive methods -- instead of replacing obsolete equipment in time the number of workers was increased as well as the share of manual labour. Working conditions and the sanitary and hygienic state of the foundry deteriorated. The union made repeated demands to the ministry to improve the situation but nothing was done".

"So a trade union inspector, acting in accordance with the republican labour legislation, closed the foundry on January 4", Dringelis went on. "It stayed closed for ten days and it was only then that the ministry took urgent measures. Now the work of the foundry is limited to producing small castings in accordance with production conditions. The foundry will be liquidated by July 1 while castings for Zhalgiris and other machine-tool building plants in Lithuania will be supplied by the modern Tsentrolit plant in the town of Kaunas."

"Every one of the foundry's 200 employees were paid by the enterprise their average wages for the days of forces idleness through the management's fault. Courses for the retraining of foundry workers have now been opened here so that they can be moved to other jobs at this big machine-tool building plant. No jobs will be lost, some of the former foundry workers will even earn more than before and there will be a substantial improvement in the working conditions of all", Dringelis said in conclusion.

BRIEFS

OIL WELLS IN AZERBAIJAN -- Two more highly productive wells have joined the operating stock of wellsites on the IM 28th April deposit in Azerbaijan. They are situated on stationary deep-water platforms in the Caspian Sea. Considerably more oil is recovered from the 28th April rigs than from any oil field on dry land in Azerbaijan. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 10 Jan 87 LD]

GENERATOR TEST COMPLETION -- The complex (?testing) of the 12th generating set at the Krasnovodsk 50th anniversary of October TETS has been completed. The total power of the TETS has today grown to 590 megawatts. The amount of electricity generated in Turkmenistan in a year now stands at 13,000 million kilowatt/hours. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2004 GMT 12 Jan 87 LD]

NEW OIL PIPELINE OPERATIONAL -- The first stage of a new oil products pipeline has become operational in Belorussia. It is more than 160 kilometers in length and frees several heavyweight trains, which can now be put to other uses. Diesel fuel has already passed along it and arrived at the oil depots of Vitebsk and Minsk Oblasts, and at the Novopolotsk oil refinery. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 15 Jan 87 LD]

SELSKAYA ZHIZN CITES JANUARY WEATHER, CROP STATUS

PM211615 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Jan 87 p 3

[Agrometeorologist O. Pisarenko report: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Winter crops are warm beneath deep snow. Hard frosts are unfavorable for the wintering of fruit crops in gardens.

The cold weather that set in on the USSR's European territory at the beginning of January continued throughout the 10-day period. In the Northwest, Northern, and Central Regions, the north of the Central Chernozem Region, the Volga-Vyatka Region, and the north of the Urals Region frosts reached 35 and 45 degrees, while in the Baltic republics, Belorussia, the greater part of the Ukraine, the south of the Central Chernozem Region, the Volga Region (north of Volgograd), and the southern half of the Urals Region temperatures reached 27-34 degrees. The cold weather was unfavorable for the wintering of fruit crops and berry bushes. The low temperatures could have resulted in damage to the above-ground part of fruit crops.

In the southern Ukraine, Moldavia, and the North Caucasus, where there were no such hard frosts, the conditions for wintering fruit crops were satisfactory. However, damage to fruit buds could be observed on exposed grape vines.

Winter grain crops are everywhere beneath a snow cover, which on 12 January was 26-50 cm deep in the Donetsk-Dnepr region, Rostov Oblast, the south of the Central Chernozem Region, the greater part of the Volga and Urals Regions, the north of the Volga-Vyatka Region, and the majority of oblasts of the Northern and Northwest Regions, and 13-25 cm deep in the majority of other regions. In Moldavia, the south of the Ukraine and of Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays, Dagestan, and the south of Astrakhan Oblast the depth of snow cover did not exceed 10 cm.

Winter grain crops in West Siberia were beneath a snow cover chiefly 25-30 cm deep. Therefore, despite the hard frosts, the minimum soil temperature at winter grain crop tillering node depth remained between minus 6 and minus 11 degrees. Wintering of grain crops proceeded happily.

Warm weather continued in the Central Asian republics and southern Kazakhstan. In the southern half of Turkmenia and the western half of Uzbekistan the air warmed to 17-22 degrees during the day. Fruit crops resumed vegetation, and swelling of buds is to be observed on plants in places. In the remaining regions of Central Asia and in southern Kazakhstan, where it was cooler, fruit crops are dormant. Winter grain crops over the greater part of the Central Asian republics were growing for most of the 10-day period.

TASS REPORTS ON NEW SATELLITE LAUNCHINGS

Cosmos-1814 21 Jan

LD220733 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0721 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jan (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1814, was launched in the Soviet Union on Wednesday, for continuing space research. It has been placed in orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution -- 100.7 minutes;

Maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee) -- 815 km;

Minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee) -- 775 km;

Orbital inclination -- 74 deg.

The apparatus aboard the satellite is working normally.

Cosmos-1815 22 Jan

LD221422 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 22 TASS -- The Cosmos-1815 artificial satellite of the earth was launched in the USSR today to continue space studies.

Its orbit has the following parameters: Initial period of revolution -- 93.5 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth -- 558 kilometres, minimum distance -- 345 kilometres, inclination of orbit -- 50.7 degrees.

Its equipment is functioning normally.

Molniya-3 22 Jan

LD230758 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0735 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jan (TASS) -- With the aim of ensuring the operation of the long-distance telephone and telegraph radio communications system, and of broadcasting the USSR's Central Television programs to points in the "Orbita" network, and of international cooperation, the launch of the latest communications satellite "Molniya-3" was carried out in the Soviet Union on 22 January.

The satellite has been placed in an orbit with an apogee of 40,800 km in the northern hemisphere and perigee of 473 km in the southern hemisphere. The satellite's period of revolution is 12 hours 16 minutes, and its orbital inclination is 62.8 degrees.

Communications sessions via the "Molniya-3" satellite will be carried out in accordance with the planned program.